

Table-top EUV/Soft X-ray Source and Wavefront Measurements at Short Wavelengths

K. Mann

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T. Mey, M. Müller, M. Stubenvoll, J. Sudradjat, B. Schäfer

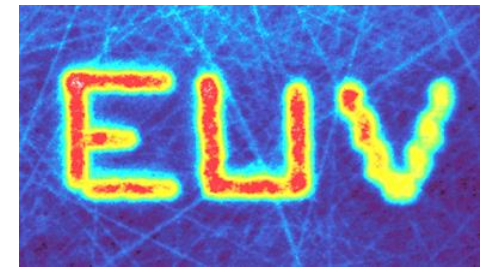
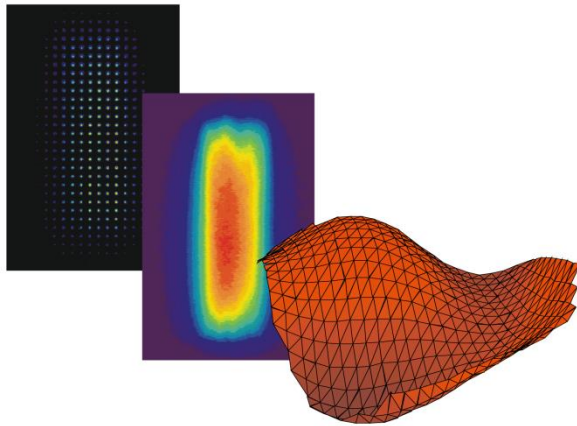
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Hans-Adolf-Krebs Weg 1
D-37077 Göttingen**



Dept. "Optics / Short Wavelengths"

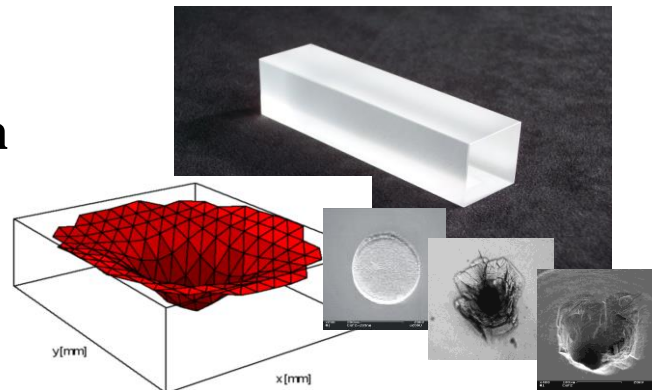
➤ Optics test (351...193 nm)

- (Long term) degradation (10^9 pulses)
- Non-linear processes
- LIDT
- **Absorption** / Scatter losses
- Wavefront deformation



➤ Beam propagation

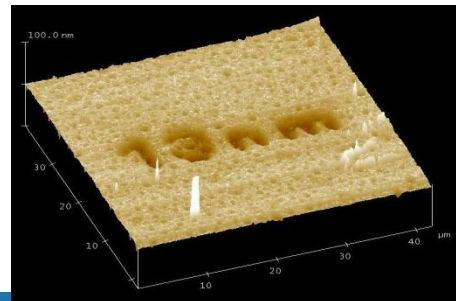
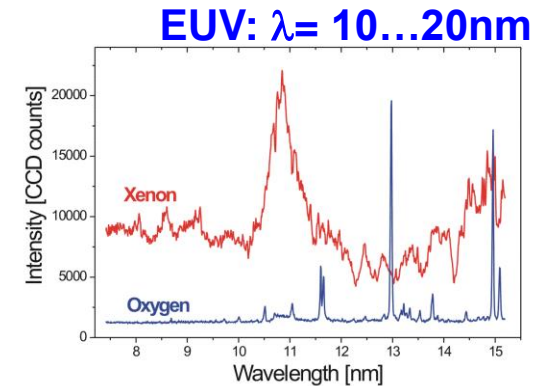
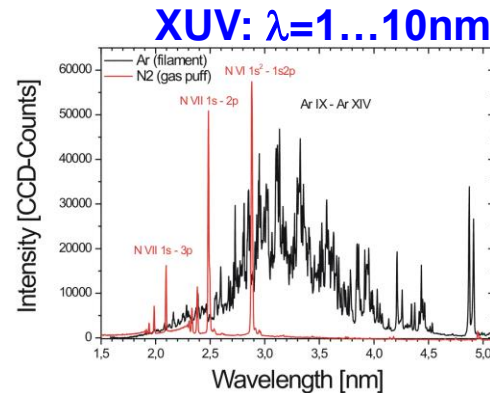
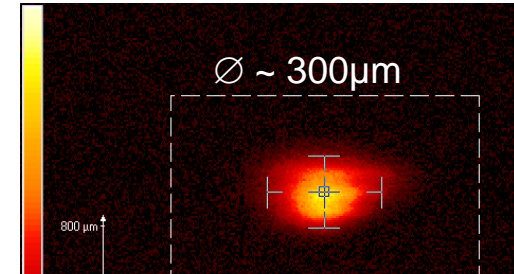
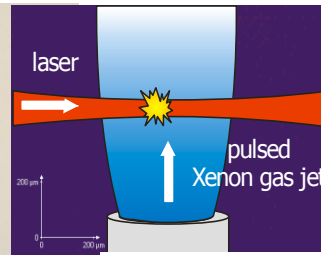
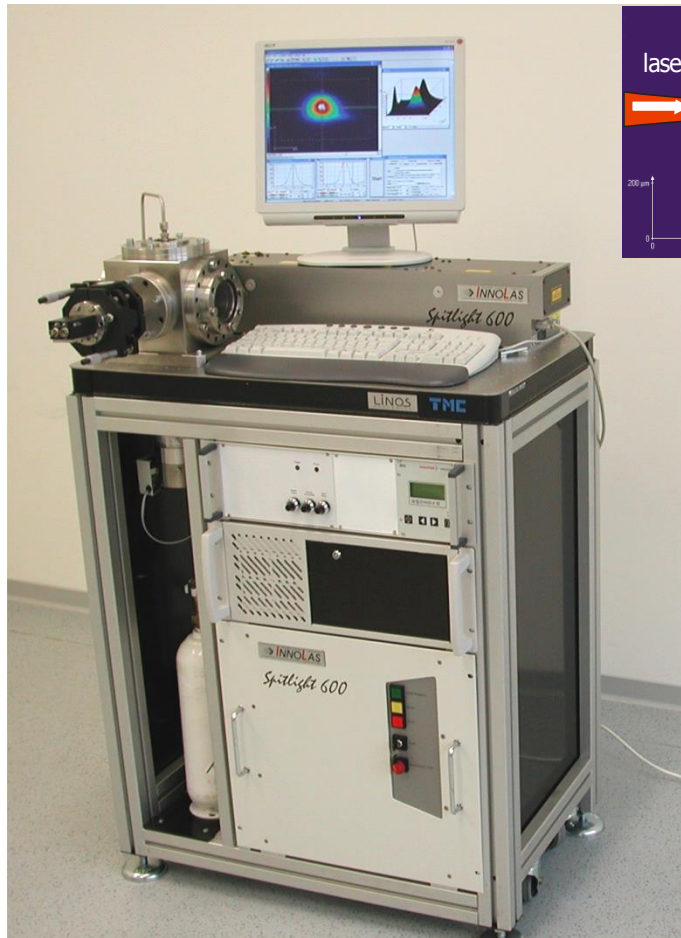
- Wavefront
- coherence
- M^2



➤ EUV/XUV technology

- Source & Optics
- Metrology
- Material interaction

Laser plasma source for extreme UV and soft x-ray radiation

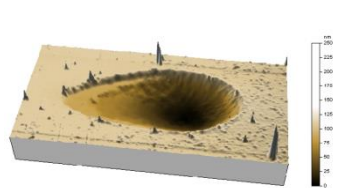
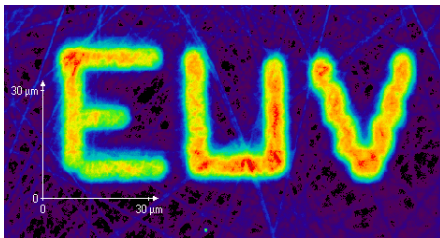


- compact
- low debris
- long-term stable
- versatile

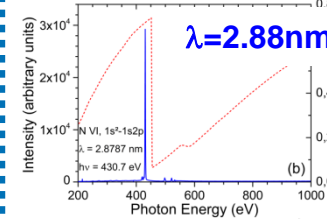
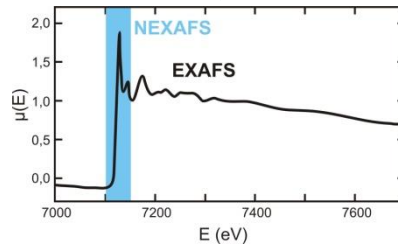
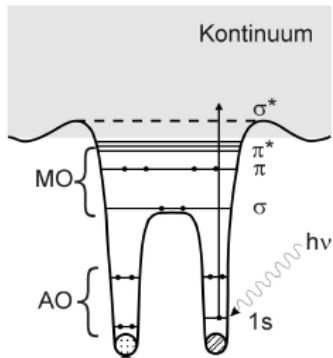
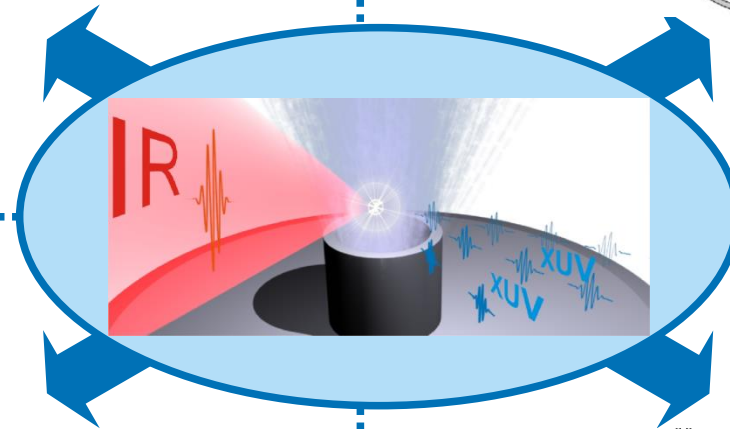
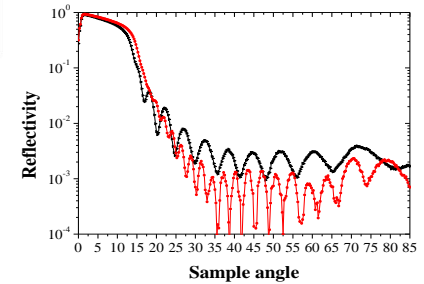
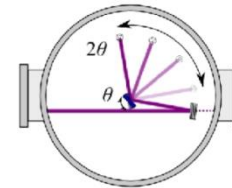
- Univ. Prag
- Univ. Göttingen
- Max-Planck Inst.

LLG-Activities Based on LPP Source

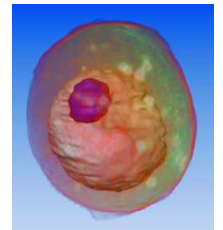
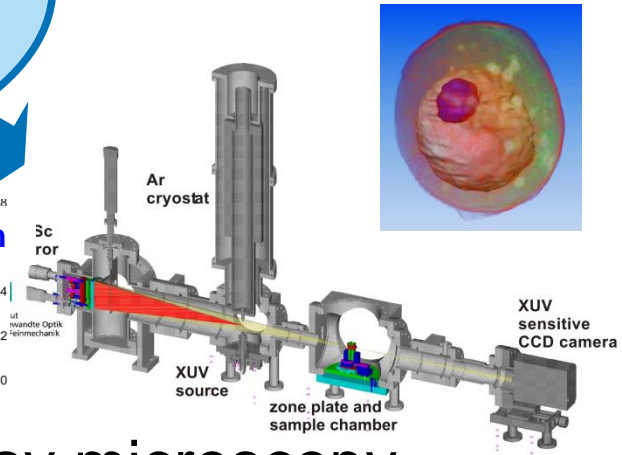
► Direct structuring



► EUV reflectometry



► Soft x-ray microscopy

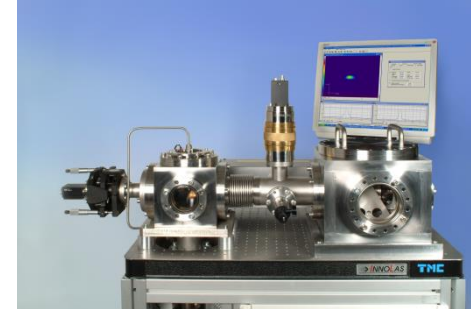
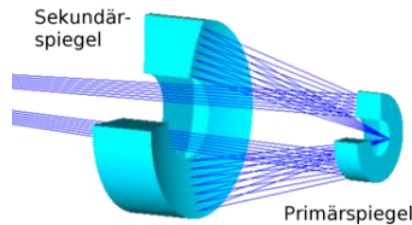


► NEXAFS spectroscopy

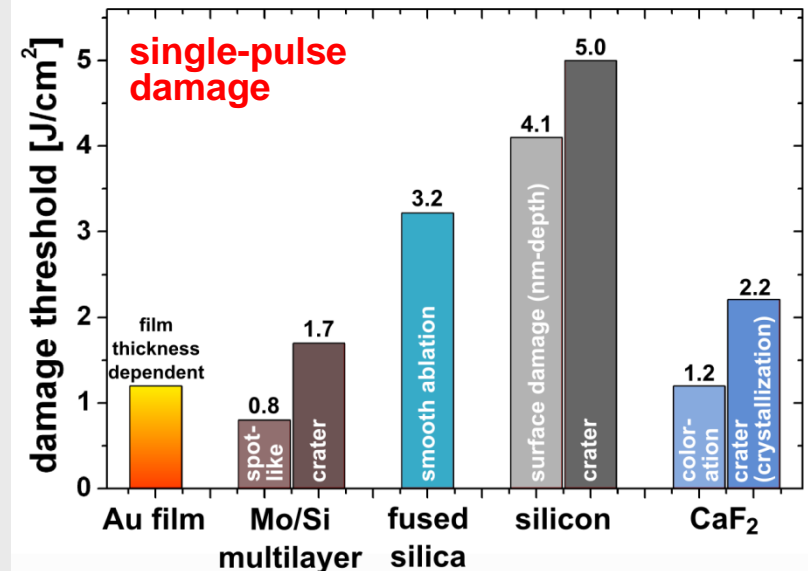
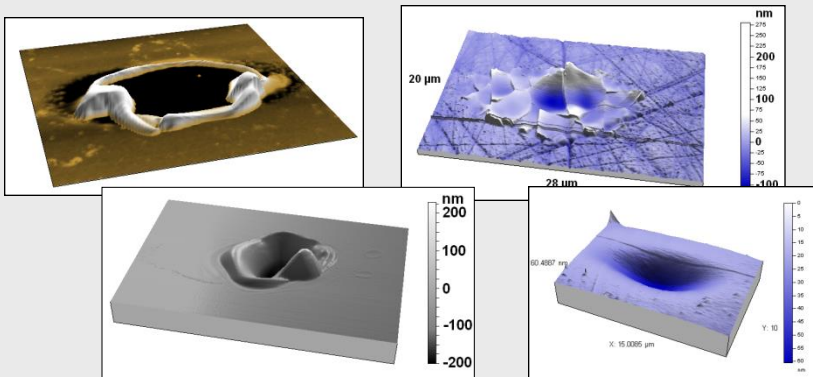
Ablation / damage thresholds @13.5nm

► EUV Schwarzschild objective (Mo/Si):

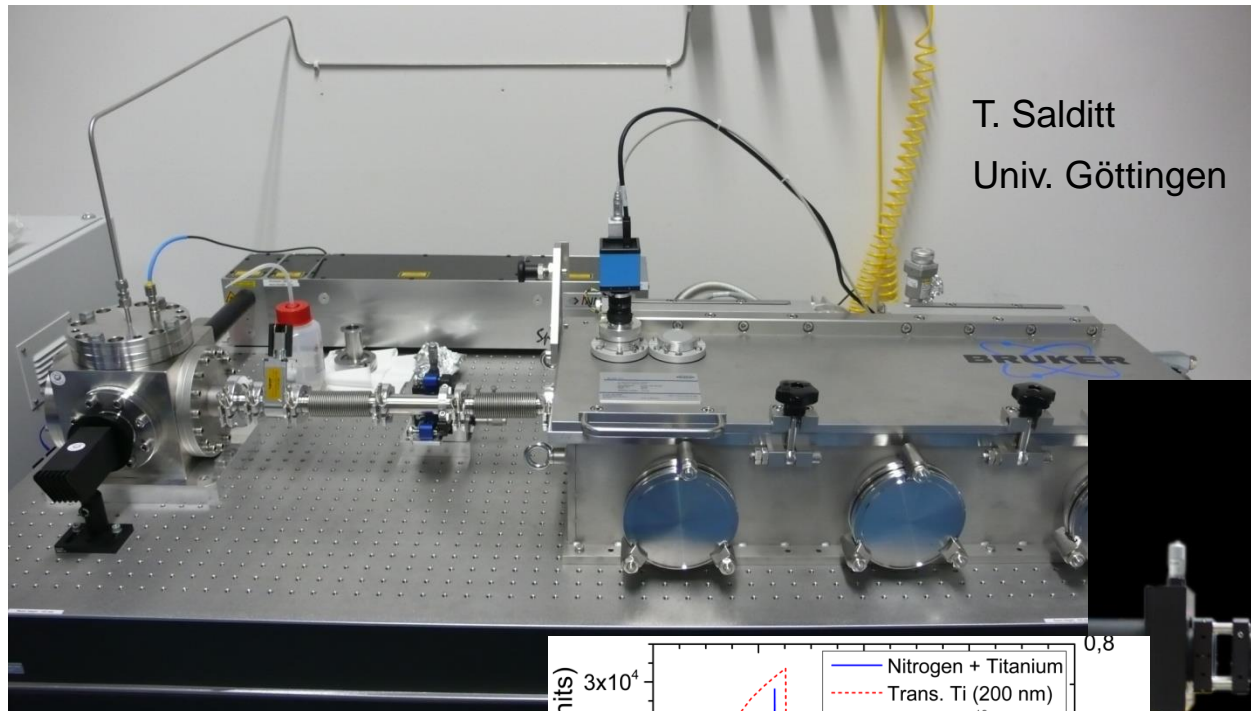
► $\sim \text{J/cm}^2$ @ 13,5 nm



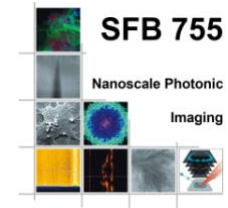
► Damage thresholds of mirrors / substrates



EUV/XUV plasma source



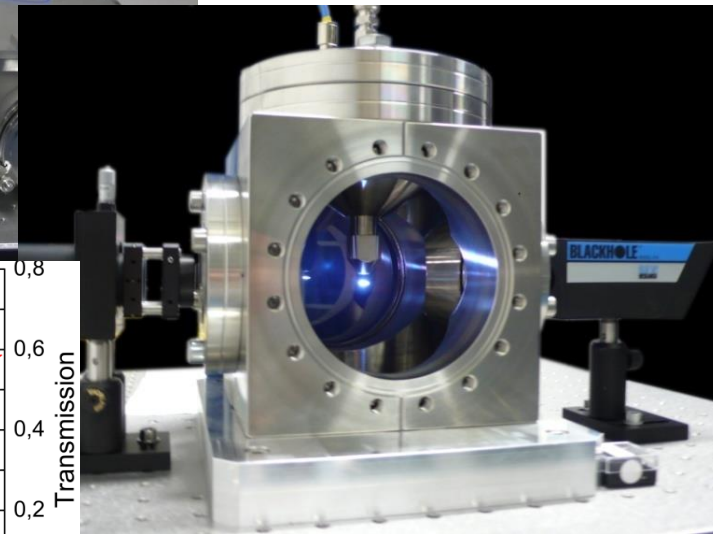
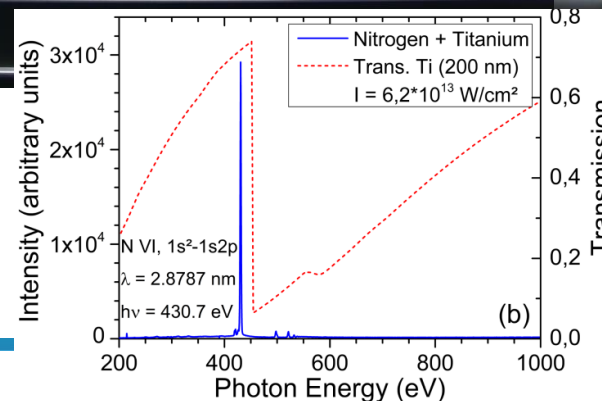
T. Salditt
Univ. Göttingen



Isolated Nitrogen line @ $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$

Peak brilliance:

$6 \cdot 10^{17} [\text{Ph.}/(\text{s mrad}^2 \text{mm}^2 0,1\% \text{BW})]$

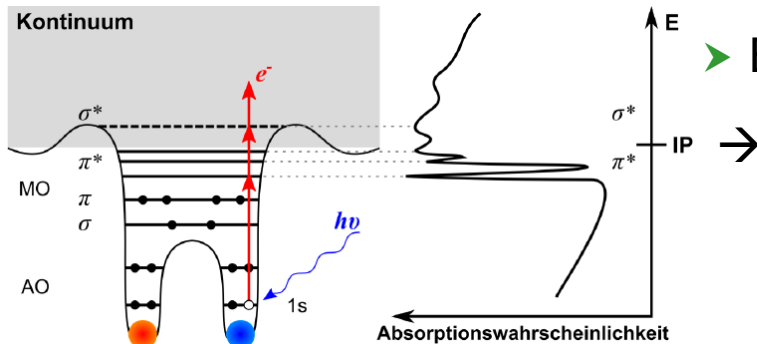


→ Microscopy @ $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$

NEXAFS Spectroscopy in the „water window“:

= Near-edge x-ray absorption fine-structure

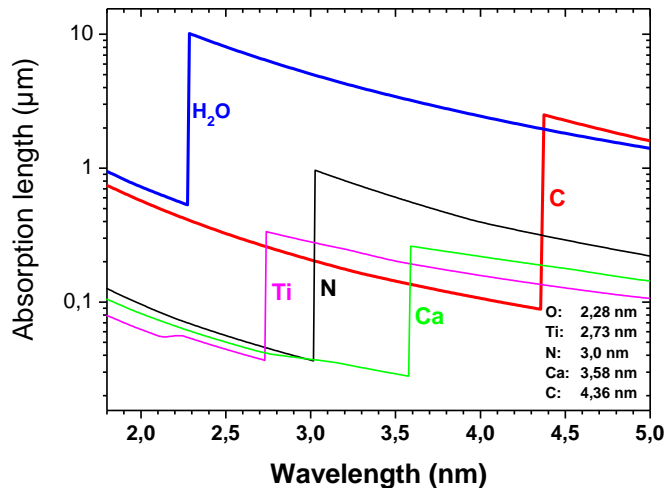
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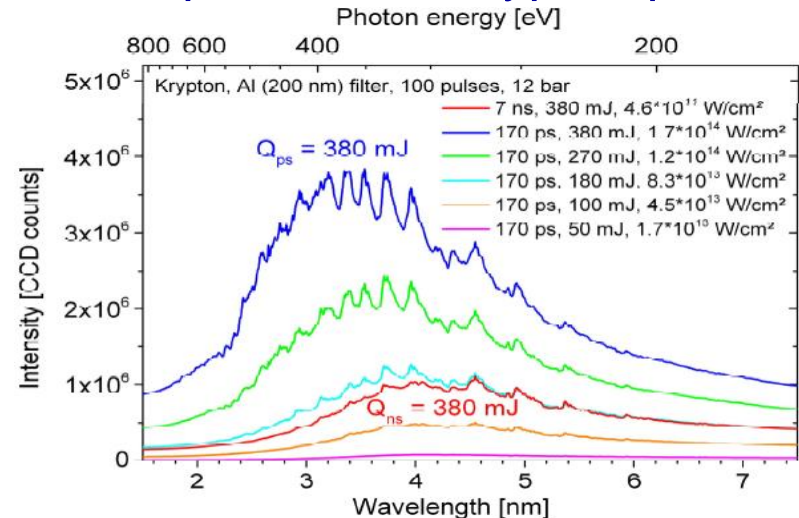
➤ Excitation of unoccupied molecular orbitals

- „Fingerprint“ of molecules
- surface-sensitive chemical analytics

➤ Accessable absorption edges



➤ Spectrum of Krypton plasma

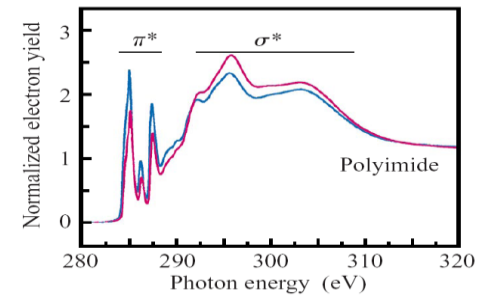
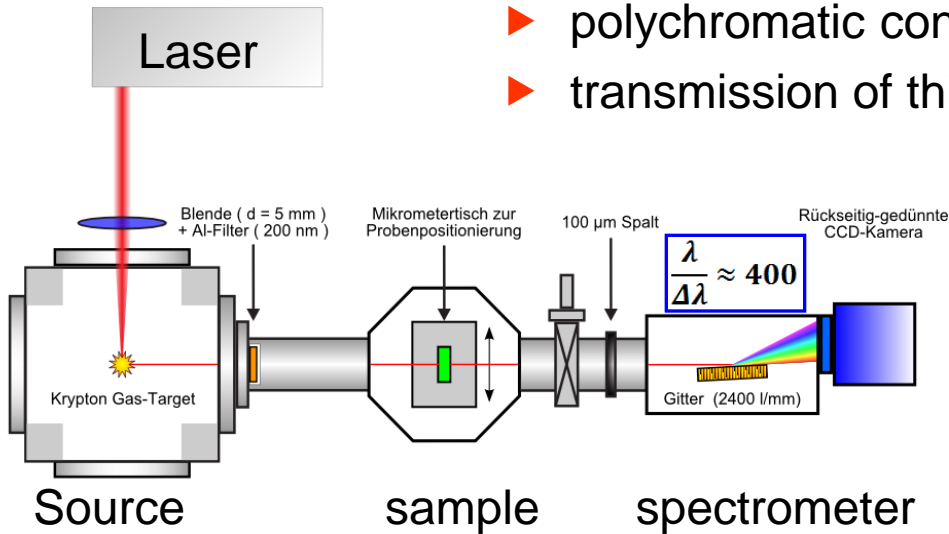


B, C, N, O, F, S, Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe...

Table-top NEXAFS Spectrometer

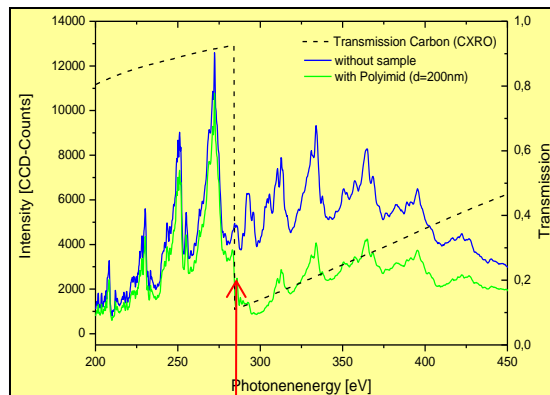
$\lambda = 1 \dots 7\text{nm}, 10 \dots 20\text{nm}$

- ▶ polychromatic concept („single-shot“)
- ▶ transmission of thin samples

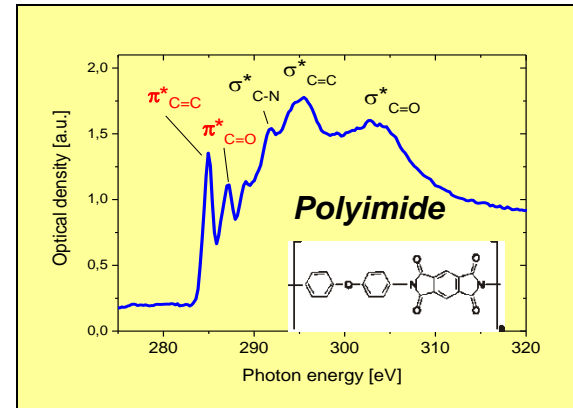


Synchrotron
(J. Stöhr)

polyimide
sample
(d=200nm):

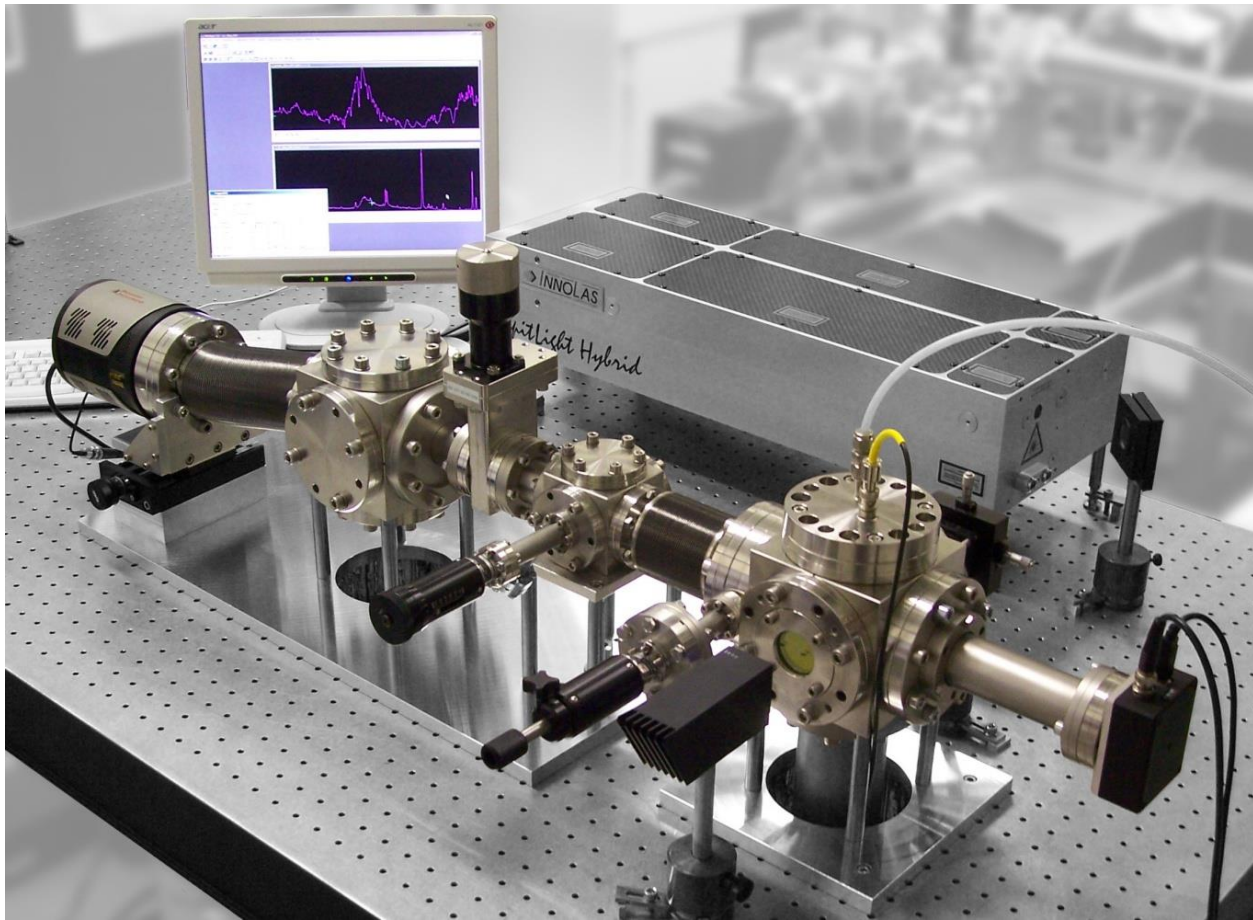


Carbon
K-edge



60 laser
pulses

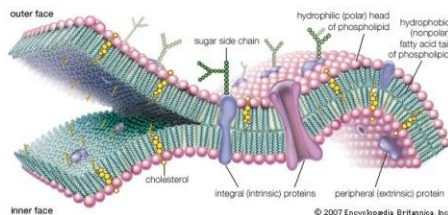
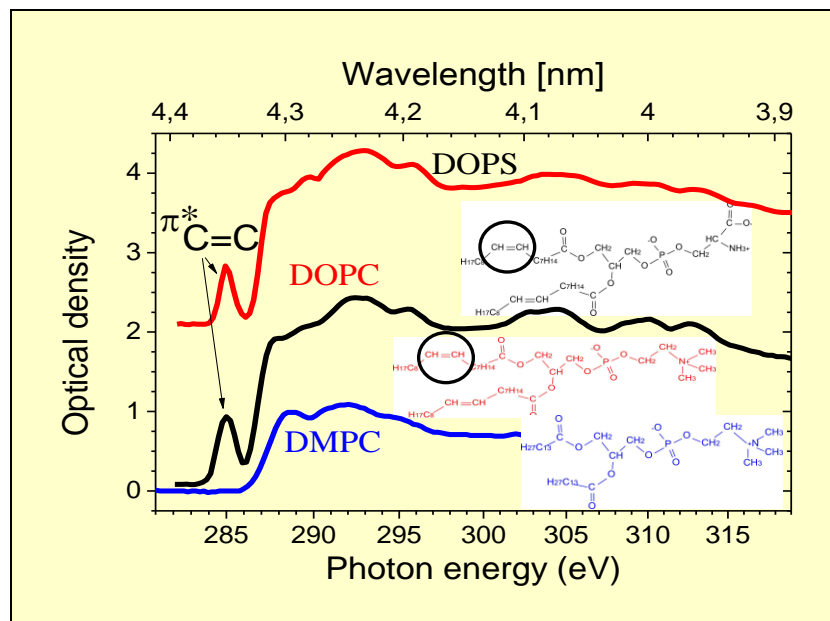
Compact NEXAFS spectrometer



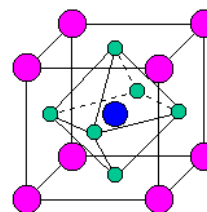
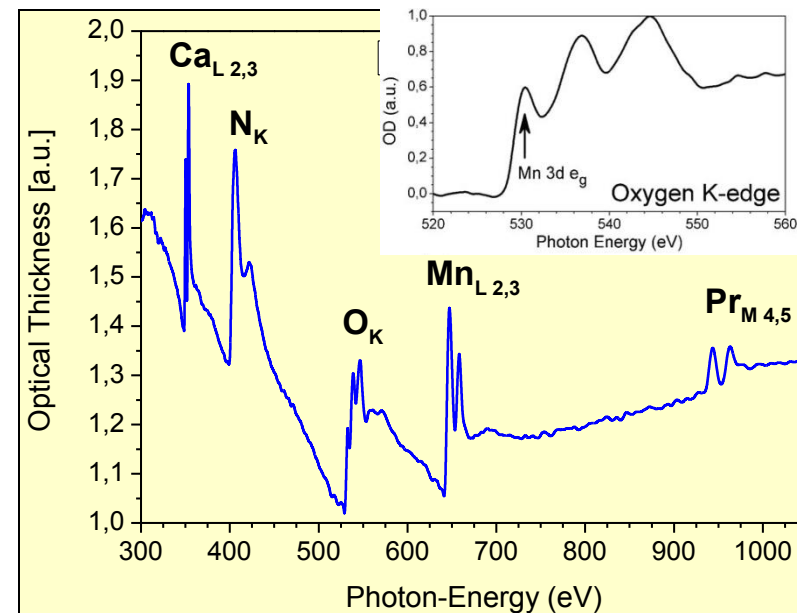
- ▶ $\lambda = 1 \dots 7\text{nm}$
 $10 \dots 20\text{nm}$
- ▶ pump-probe exp.
- ▶ measurement in ambient air

NEXAFS spectroscopy on thin films

► Lipid membranes (carbon K-edge) (T. Salditt)



► PCMO (Perovskite-type manganate) $\text{Pr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ (S. Techert)

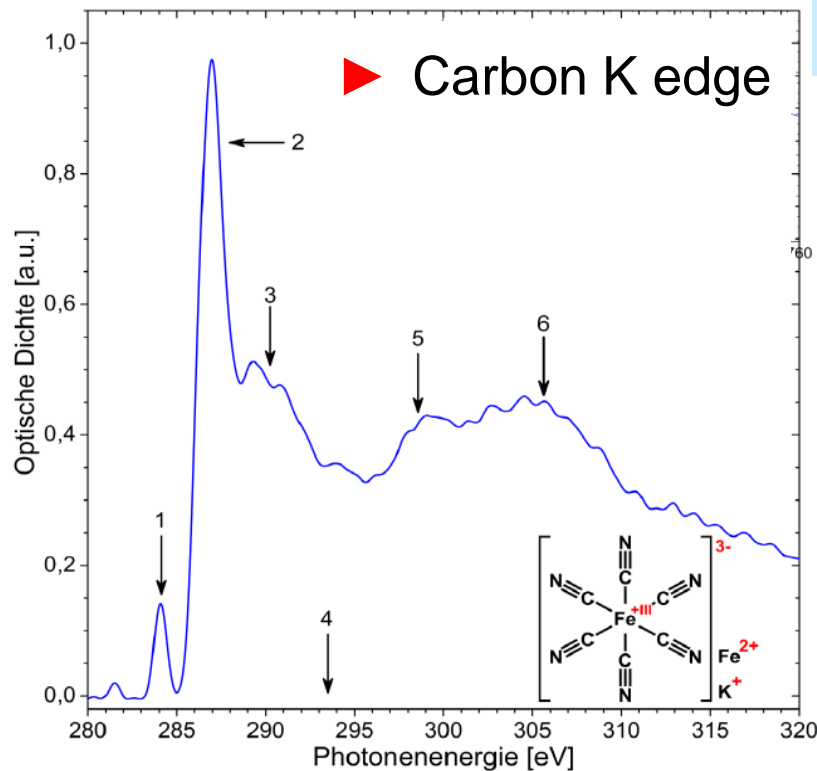
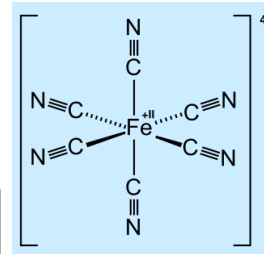


► Every element visible
(single shots)

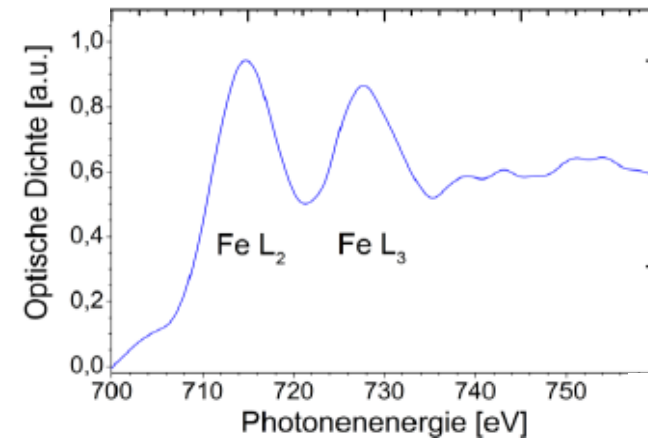
► Pump-probe experiments
→ phase transitions

NEXAFS at Fe $L_{2,3}$ edge

Example:
Prussian Blue



▶ Iron $L_{2,3}$ edge

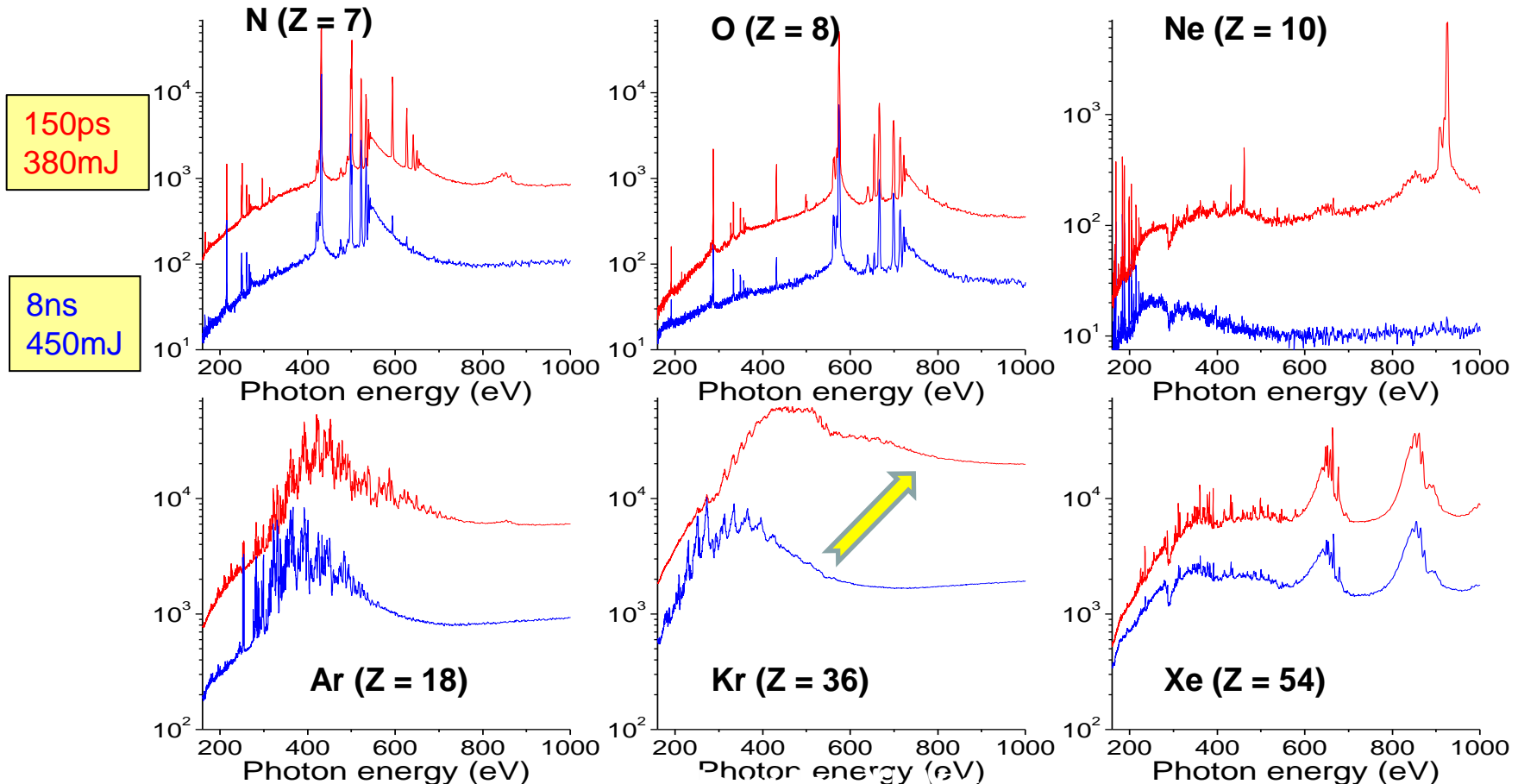


- Photon energy ~ 720 eV
- 300 laser pulses

Improvements (1):

Power density: ns \rightarrow ps laser

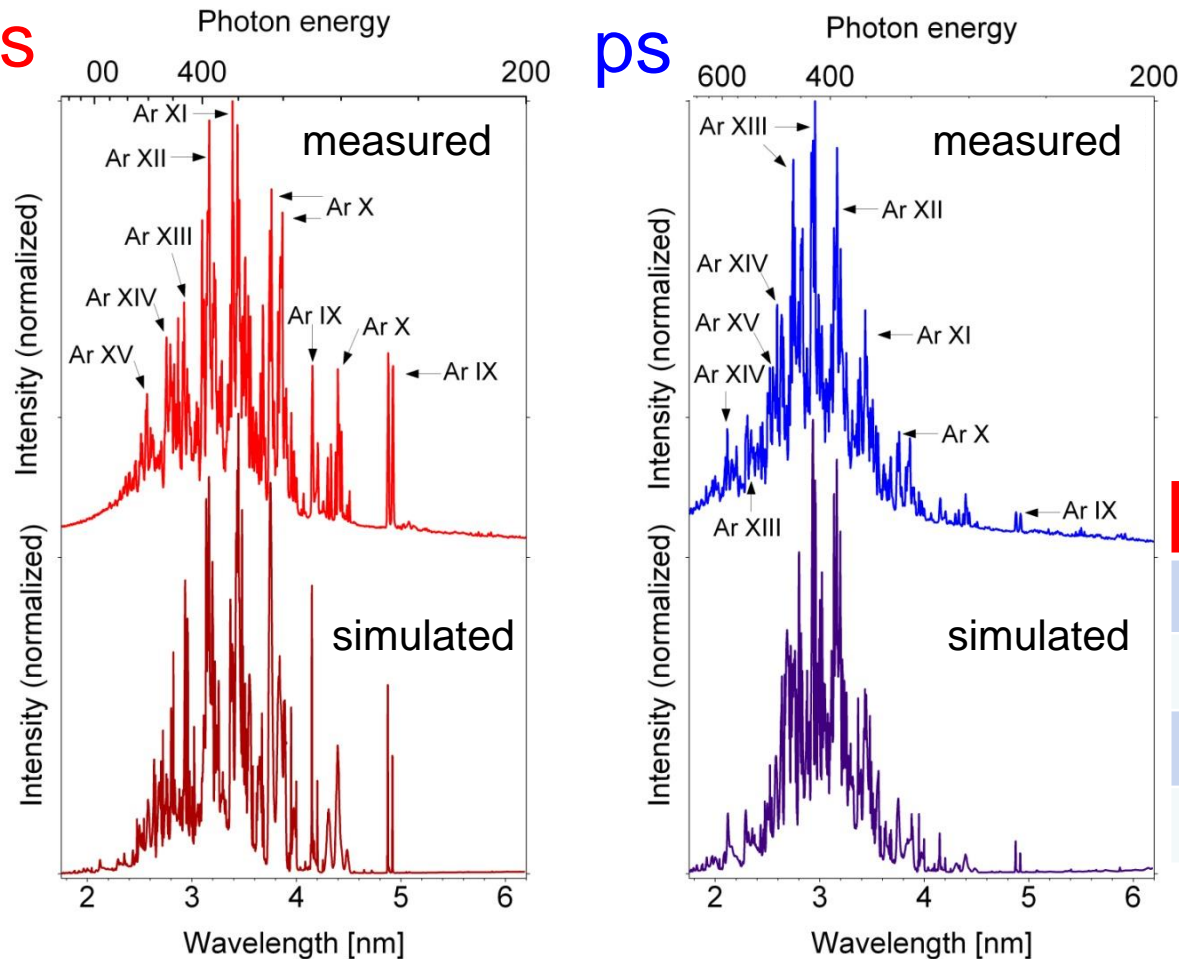
Single pulse spectra:



Peak brilliance of isolated N line @ $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$:

$6 \cdot 10^{17}$ (ns laser) $\Rightarrow 1.2 \cdot 10^{20}$ Ph./(s mrad² mm² 0,1%BW) (ps laser)

Simulation of spectra: Ar



➤ Calculation with
MHD code
PrismSPECT

ns laser	ps laser
electron temperature [eV]	
50.3	66.3
electron density [10^{19} e/cm ³]	
7.0	22.4

Improvements (2): Plasma generation with barrel shock

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Schlieren
image

Nitrogen
10 bar

Vacuum
 $\sim 10^{-3}$ mbar

500 μm

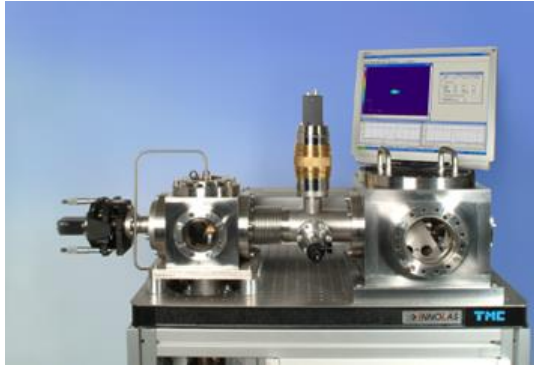
Nitrogen
10 bar

Helium
170 mbar

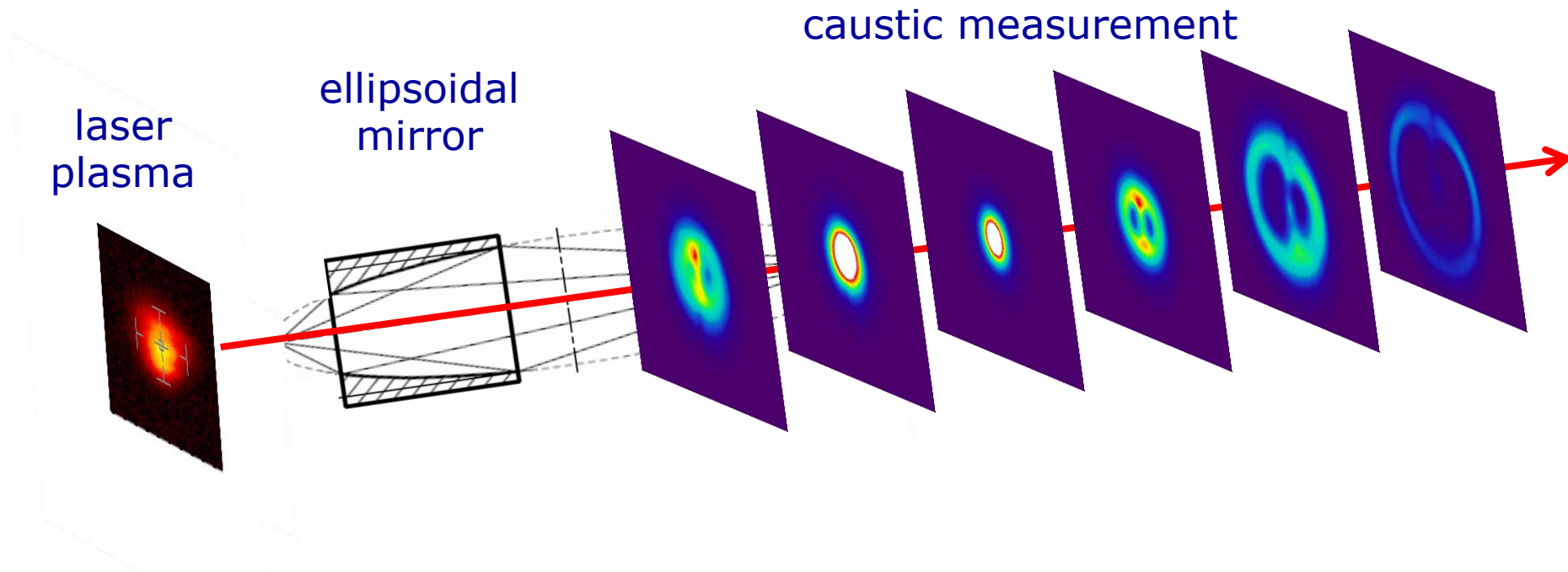
$\sim 10\times$ brilliance
increase
@ $\lambda = 2.88 \text{ nm}$

500 μm

Improvements (3): Focusing optics for x-ray plasma



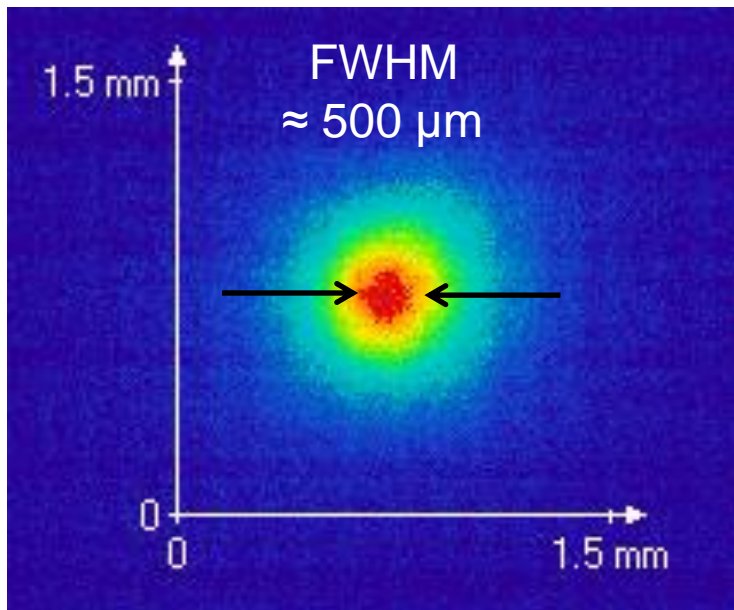
- Nitrogen plasma, $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$ (monochromatic)
- grazing incidence ellipsoidal mirror
- → focus dia. $\sim 500\mu\text{m}$



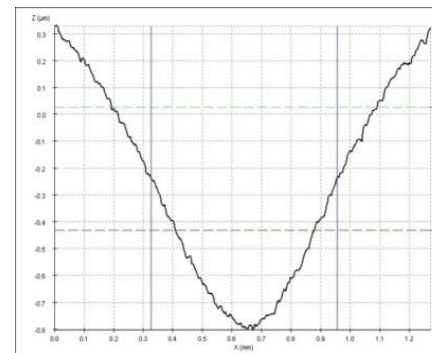
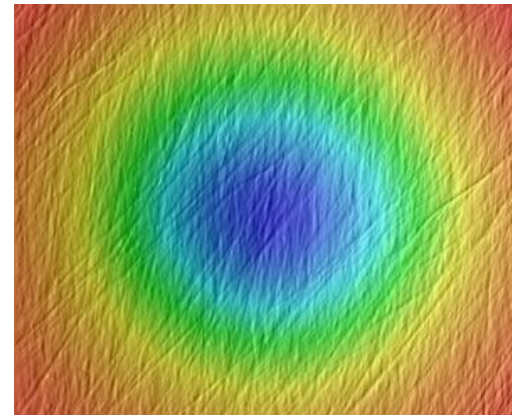
Ablation of PMMA @ $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$

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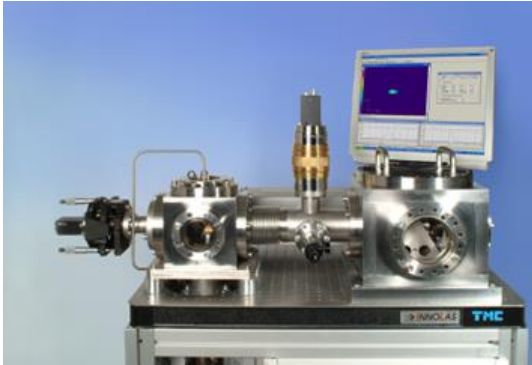
Kr plasma (3 ... 6nm): $\sim 100\text{mJ/cm}^2$



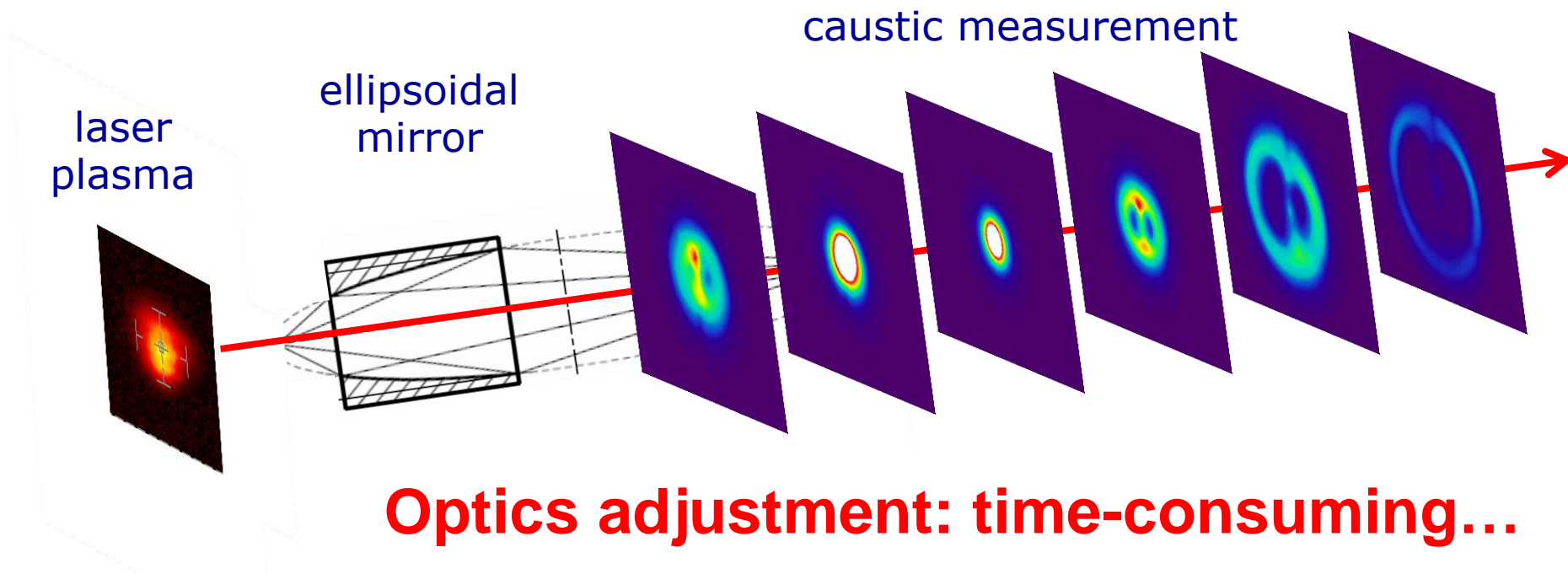
focal spot of elliptical mirror:
 $\sim 1\text{ mJ/cm}^2$ @ 2.88 nm
 $\approx 8.5 \cdot 10^9$ photons/pulse



Improvements (3): Focusing optics for x-ray plasma

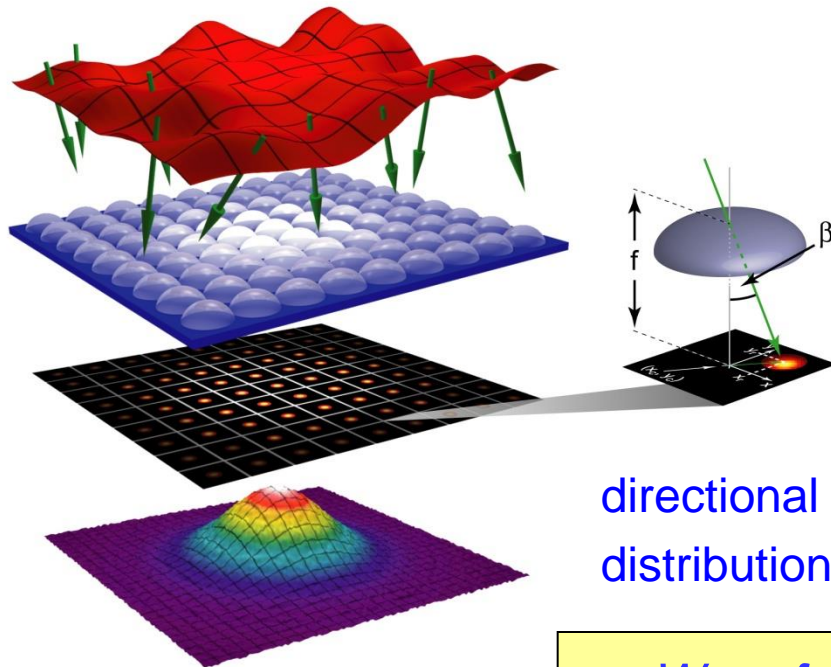


- Nitrogen plasma, $\lambda = 2.88\text{nm}$ (monochromatic)
- grazing incidence ellipsoidal mirror
- → focus dia. $\sim 500\mu\text{m}$



Wavefront measurements

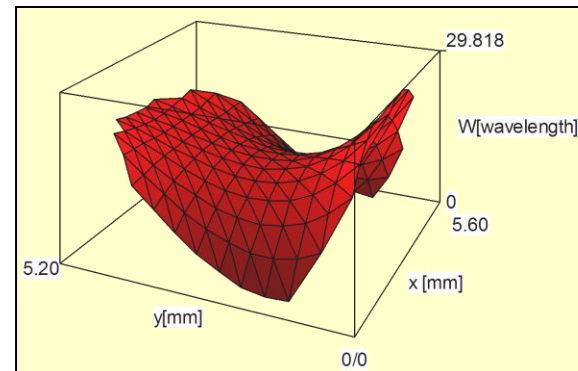
Hartmann-Shack sensor:



directional
distribution

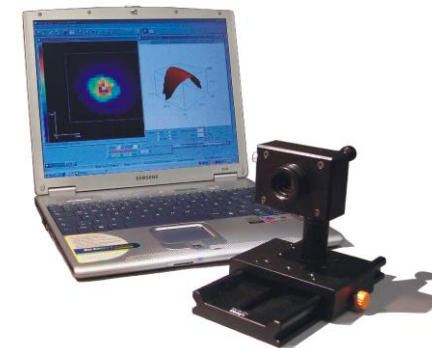
intensity
distribution

wavefront:



LOT
Lot Oriel Gruppe Europa

\Rightarrow Wavefront $w(x,y)$
 $=$ surface \perp Poynting-Vektor $S(x,y)$
 (ISO 15367-2)

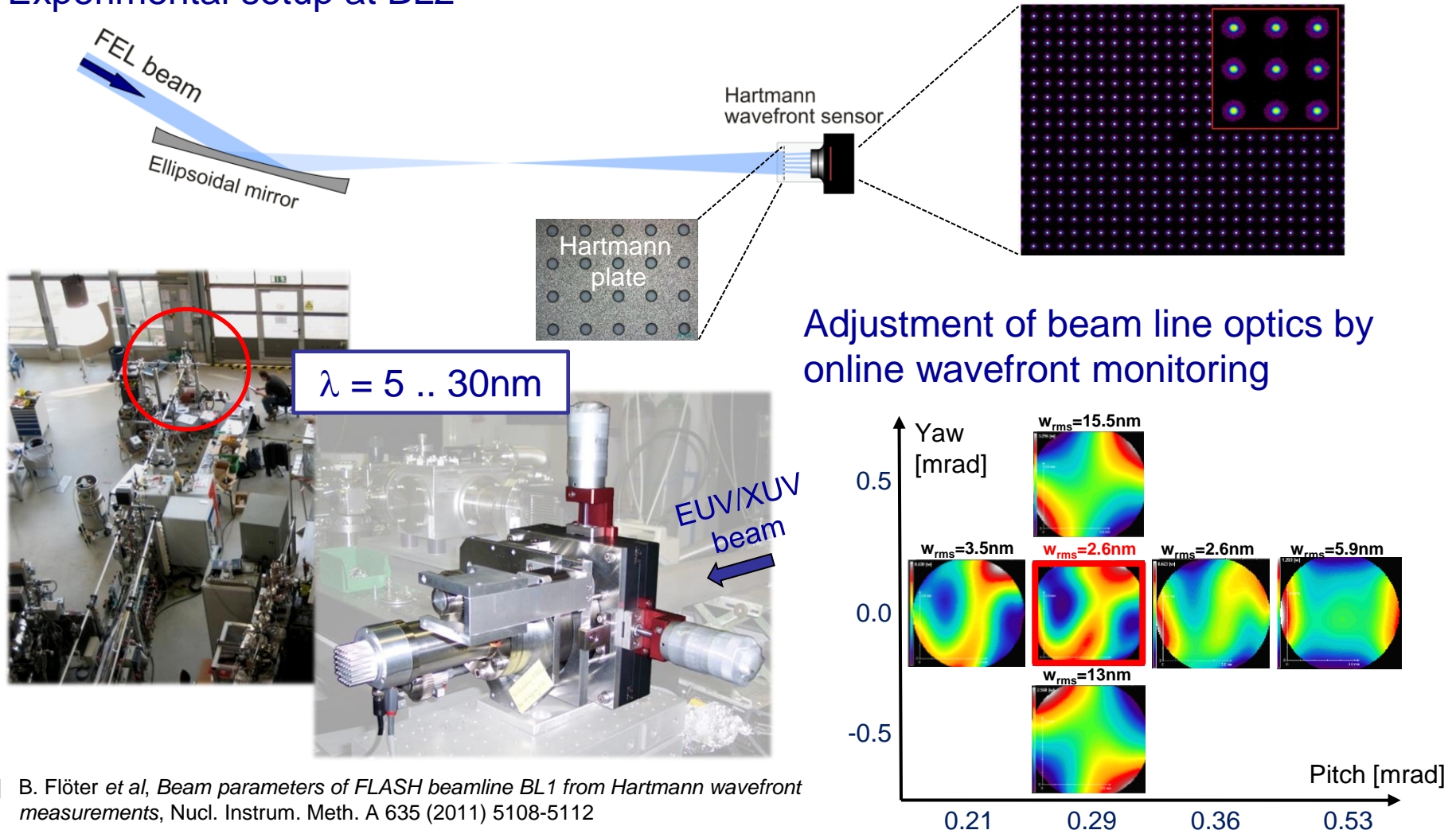


Beam characterization of FLASH



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Experimental setup at BL2



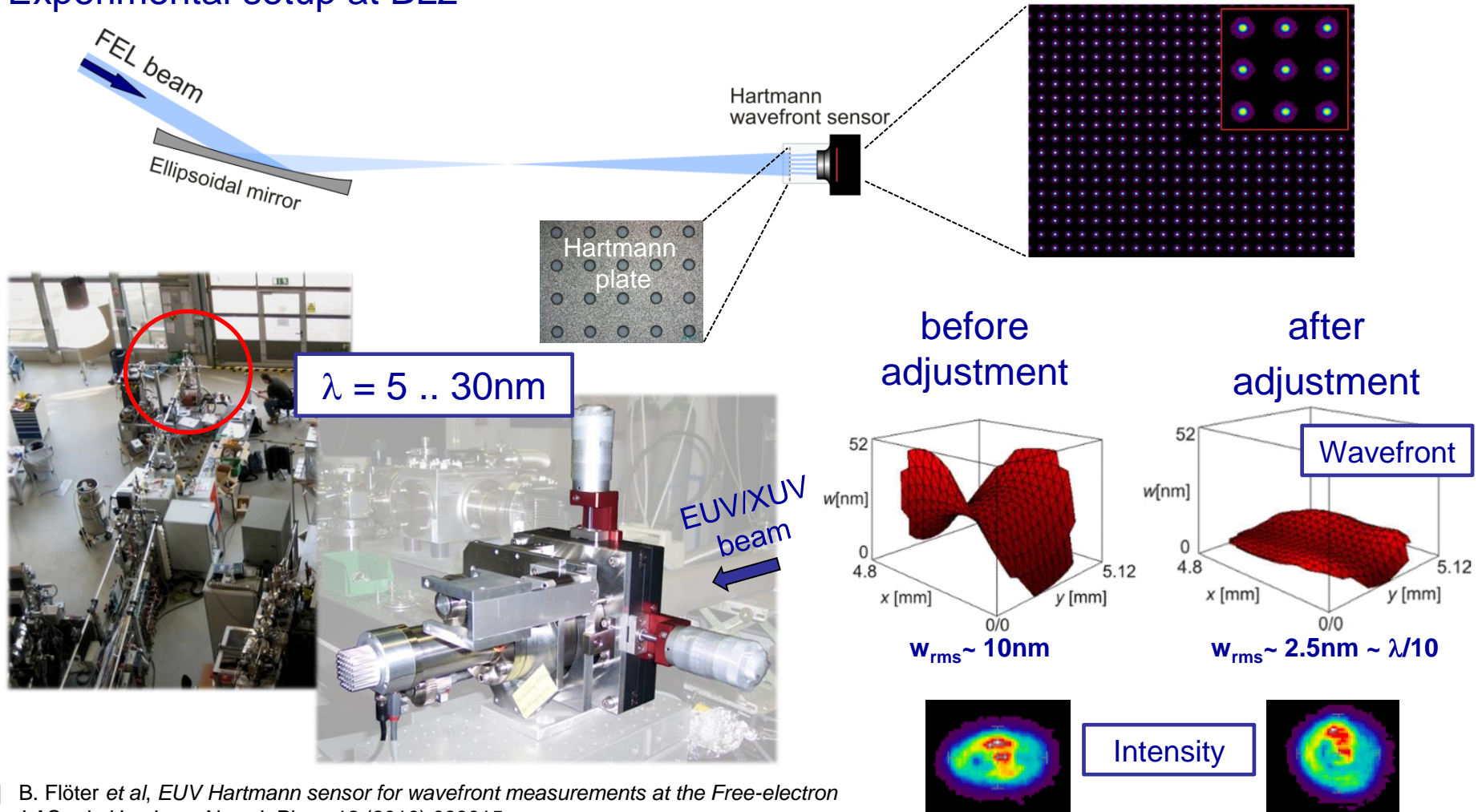
[1] B. Flöter et al, Beam parameters of FLASH beamline BL1 from Hartmann wavefront measurements, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 635 (2011) 5108-5112

Beam characterization of FLASH



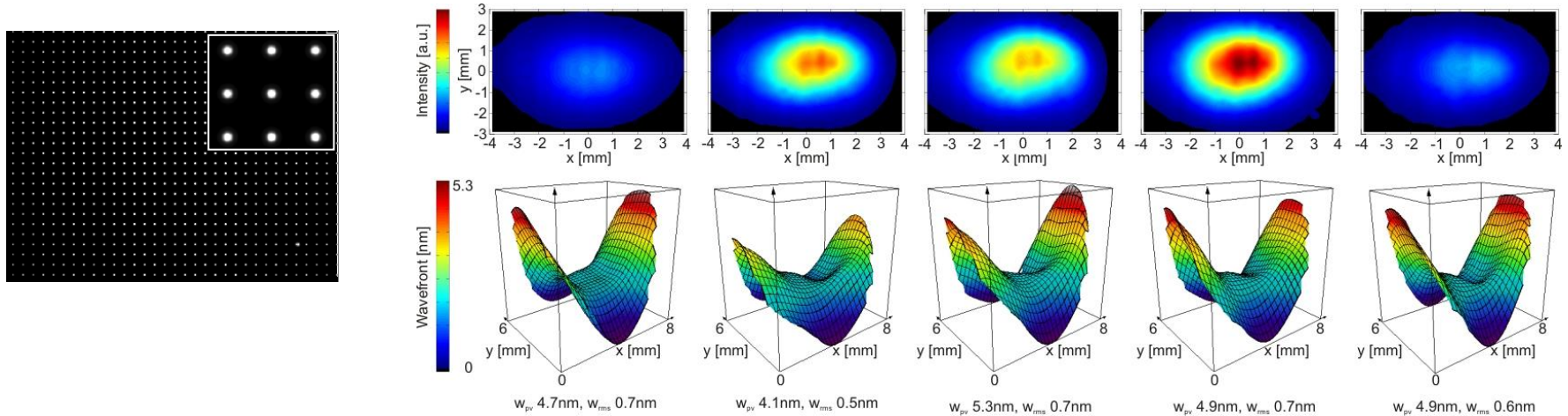
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Experimental setup at BL2



Beam parameters from Hartmann data FLASH BL2 @ $\lambda=7\text{nm}$

Beam profiles and wavefronts of single pulses (no focusing mirror)



Beam propagation parameters	X	Y	
w_{pv} [nm]	5.3 ± 0.69		✓
w_{rms} [nm]	0.67 ± 0.09		✓
Beam propagation parameter M^2	1.15 ± 0.08		(✓)
Beam propagation parameter M^2_i	1.23 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	(✓)
Beam width d [mm]	6 ± 0.2	4.4 ± 0.1	✓
Waist position $z_{0,i}$ [m]	-109.2 ± 0.9	-99.2 ± 1.4	✓
Rayleigh length z_R [mm]	3760 ± 484	5090 ± 731	✓
Waist diameter $d_{0,i}$ [μm] 2 nd moment	200 ± 20	223 ± 25	(✓)
Divergence θ [μrad]	55 ± 2	44 ± 2	(✓)

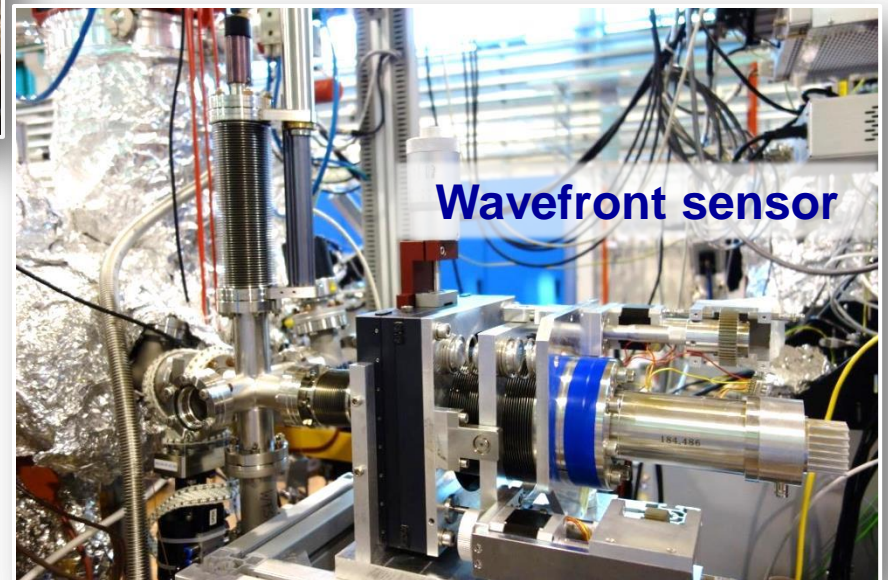
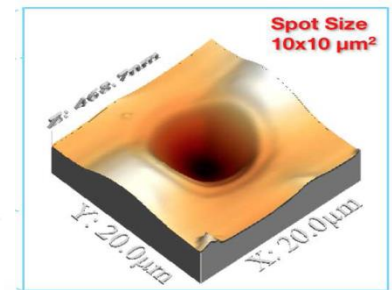
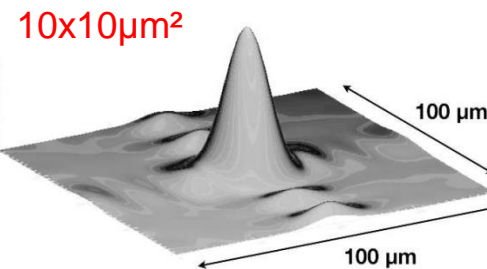
Beam characterization at FERMI@Elettra / Triest @ $\lambda = 32\text{nm}$



Focal spot size:

Computed

PMMA imprint



Summary:

▶ **Laser plasma EUV / soft x-ray source**

- ▶ Clean, stable, compact
- ▶ $\lambda=1\ldots 20\text{nm}$, ns...ps pulses
- ▶ reflectometry, ablation studies, NEXAFS / EXAFS for chemical analysis
- ▶ → spectro-microscopy

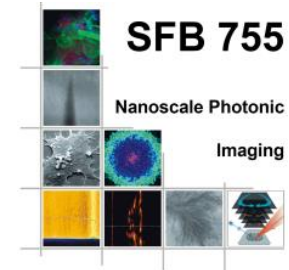
▶ **Hartmann wavefront sensor (EUV / soft x-rays)**

- ▶ real-time alignment of optics
- ▶ beam propagation for single pulses
- ▶ → Characterization of partially coherent radiation ↔ Wigner distribution

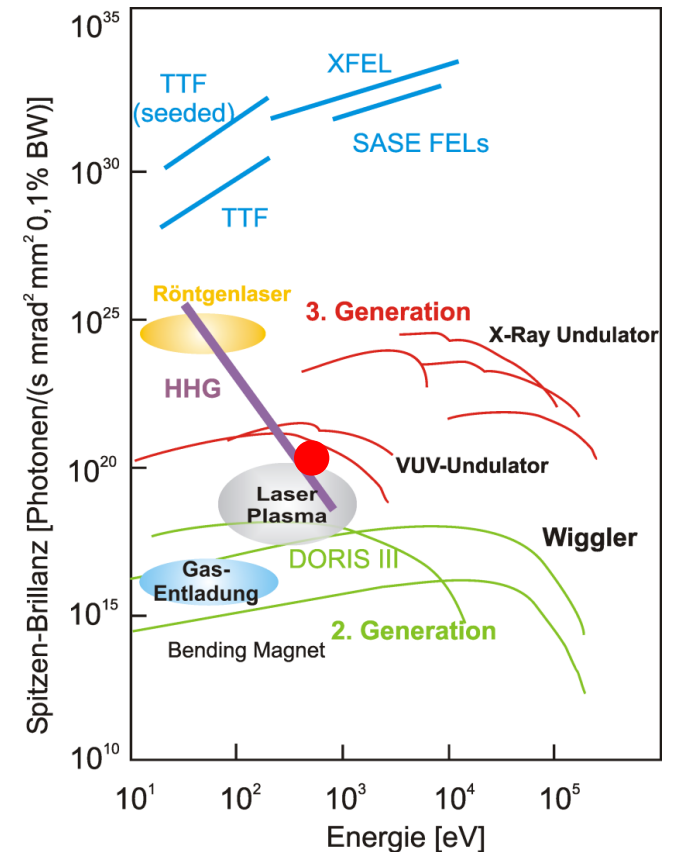
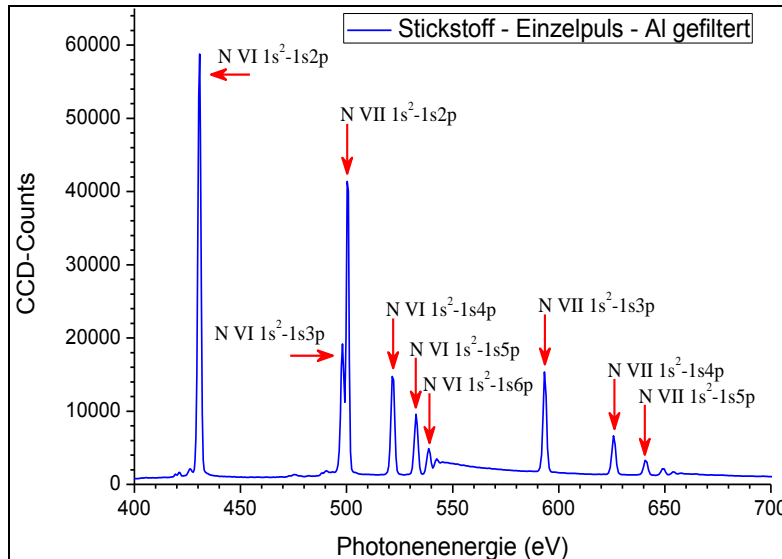
Thank You !

Coworkers:

- *Dr. B. Schäfer*
- *Dr. U. Leinhos*
- *J.O. Dette*
- *W. Hüttner*
- *F. Kühl*
- *M. Lübbecke*
- *T. Mey*
- *M. Müller*
- *G. Steinert*
- *J. Sudradjat*
- *M. Stubenvoll*



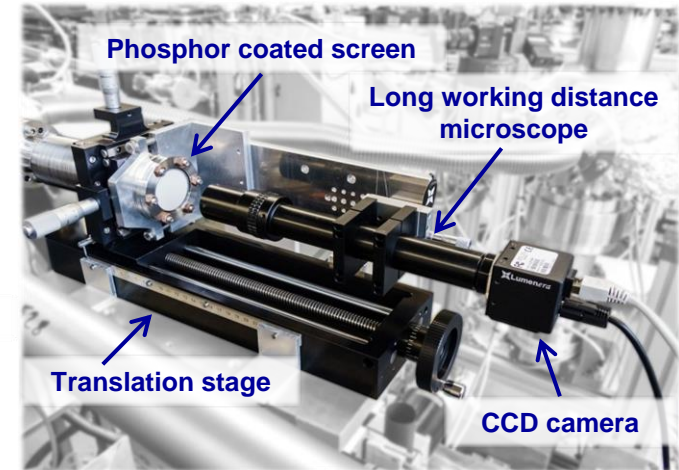
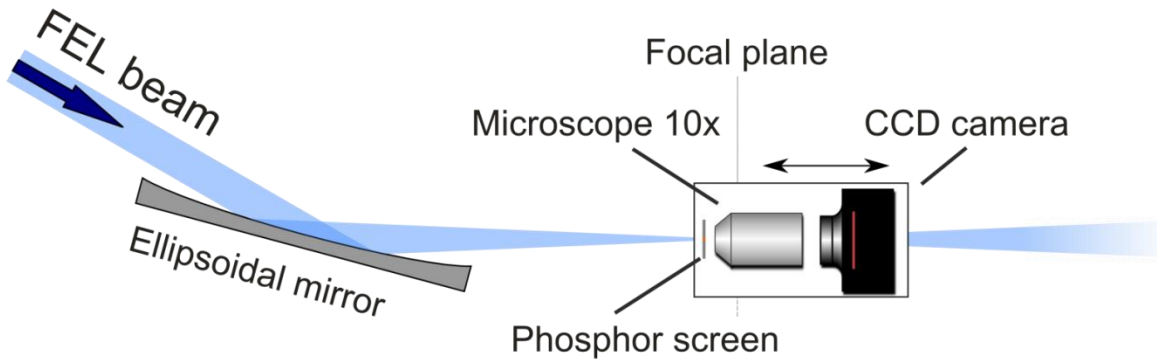
XUV peak brilliance of laser plasma source



- ▶ Isolated N VI $1s^2-1s2p$ line @ 2.8787nm (Ti filtered)
- ▶ Peak brilliance [Photons/(s mrad² mm² 0,1%BW)]
 - ns laser: $6 \cdot 10^{17}$ (LLG, T. Wilhein)
 - ps laser: $1,2 \cdot 10^{20}$ (LLG) ●
- Brightness (ps): $\sim 10^{14}$ photons/(pulse x sr)

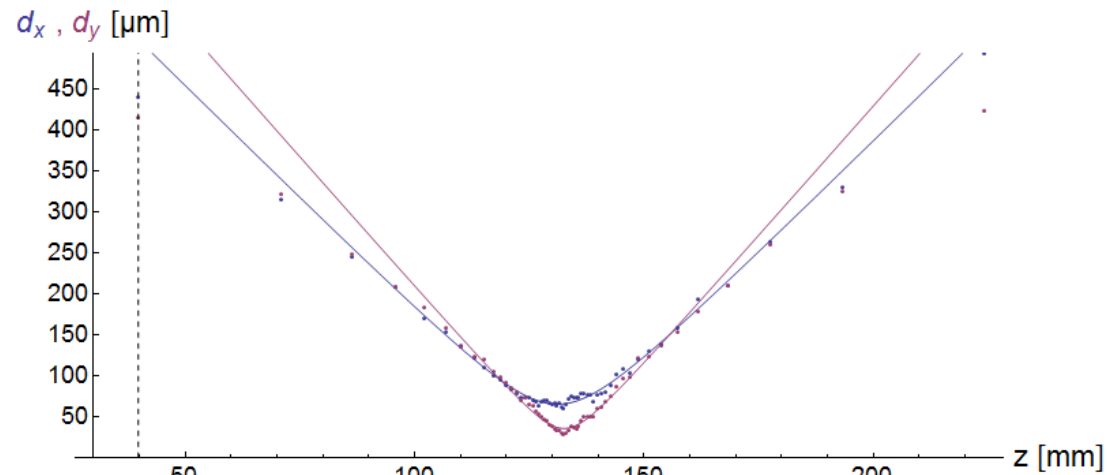
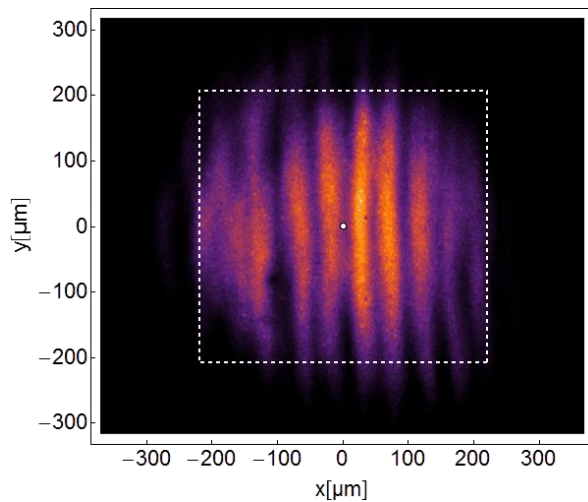
Comprehensive beam characterization → **Wigner distribution** = Fourier transform of Mutual Coherence Function

Caustic of FLASH:



Intensity distribution

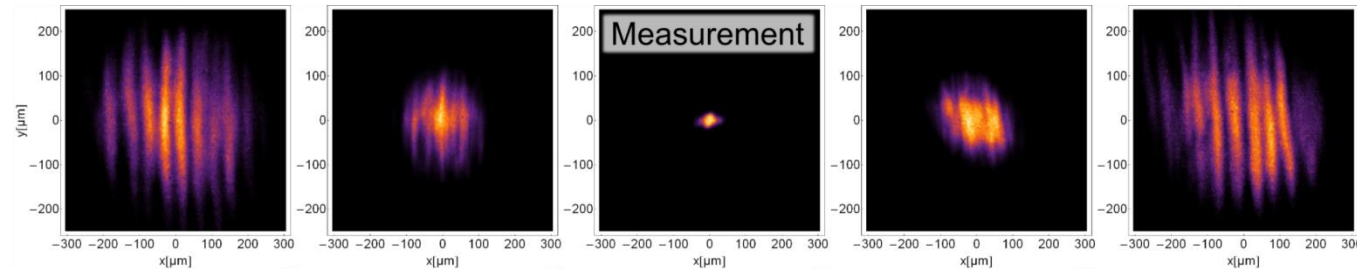
Beam diameter



Determination of Wigner distribution function



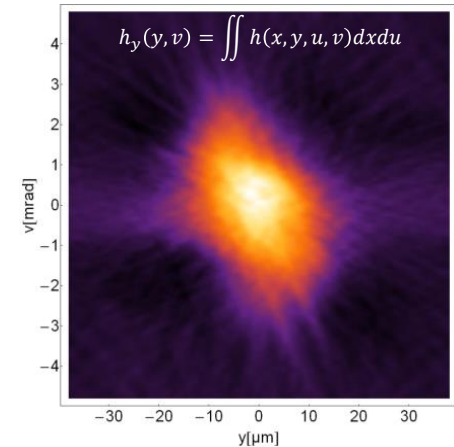
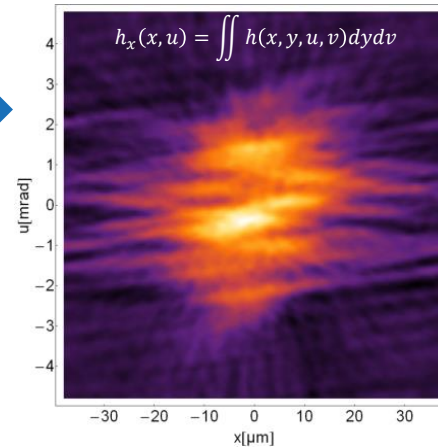
Laser-
Laboratorium
Göttingen e.V.



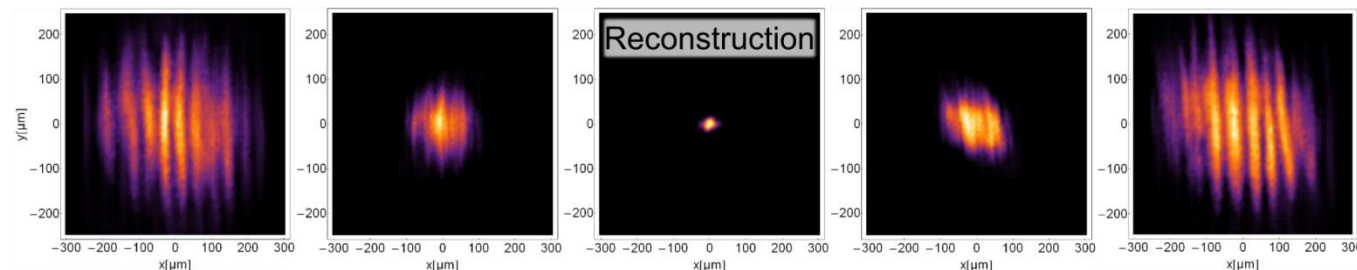
▼ Wigner distribution function

mapping
measured data
into 4D Wigner
Fourier space

FFT



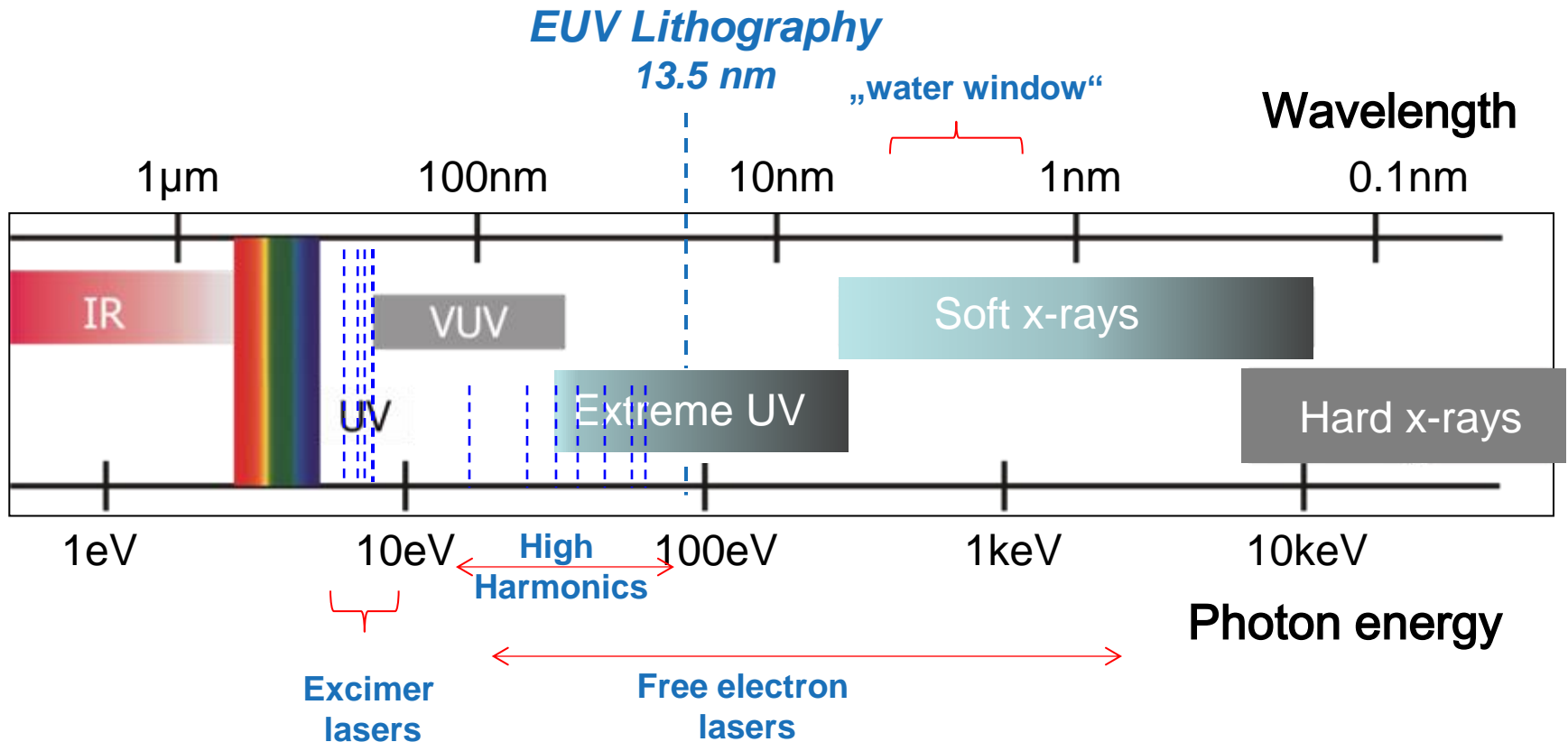
Reconstruction
of beam profiles



⇒ **comprehensive
beam characterization**

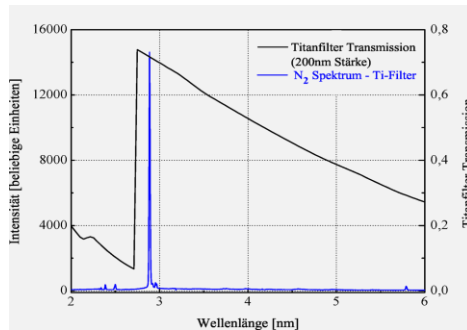
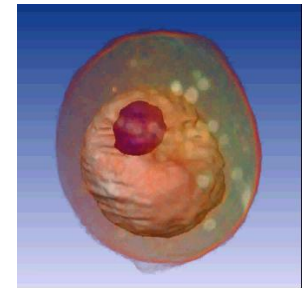
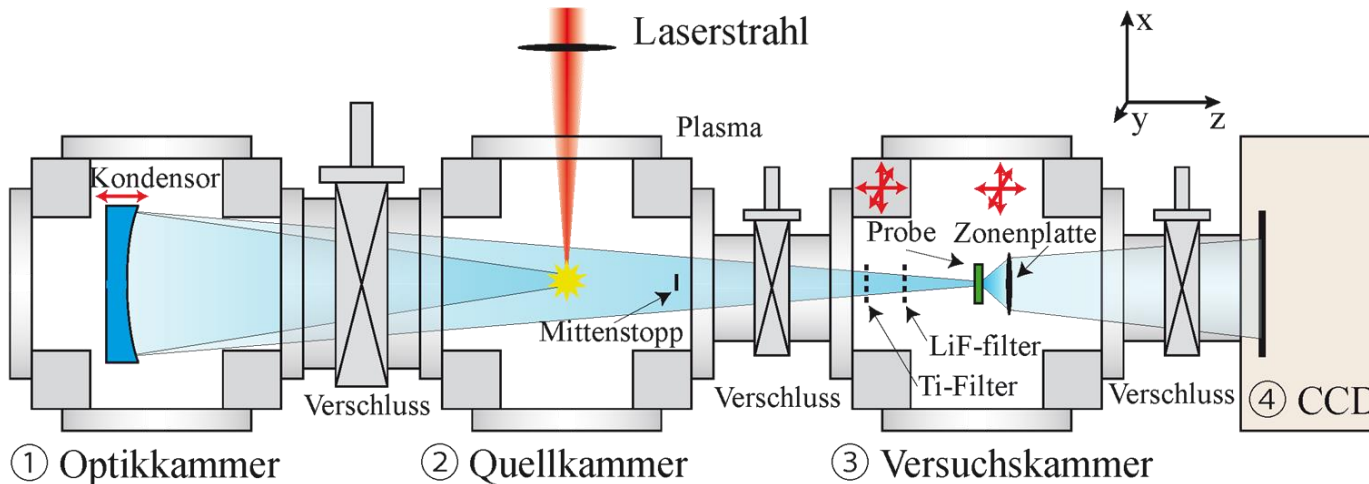
- *beam parameters*
- *coherence function*
- *mode content*
- *wavefront*
- *angular characteristics*

Spectrum of electromagnetic radiation



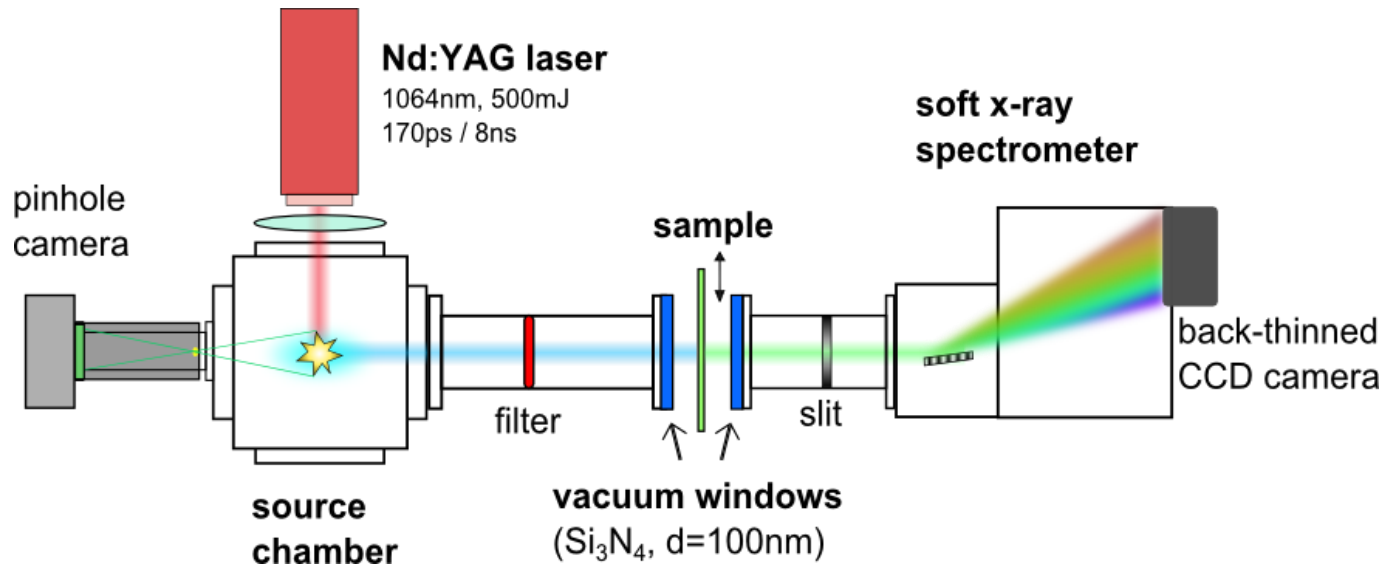
Kompaktes Labor-Röntgenmikroskop

Laser-
Laboratorium
Göttingen e.V.

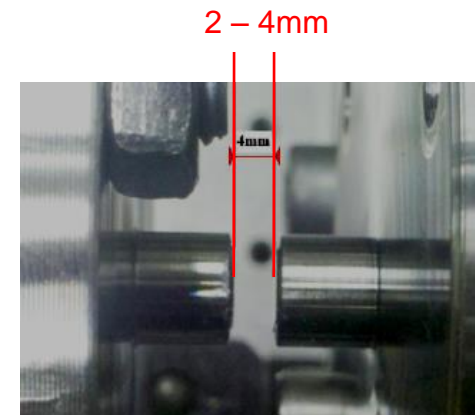
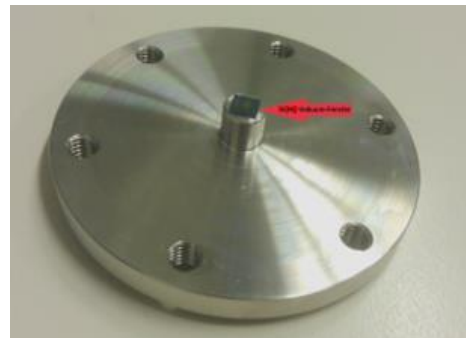
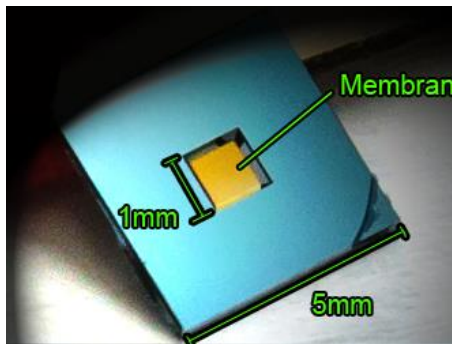
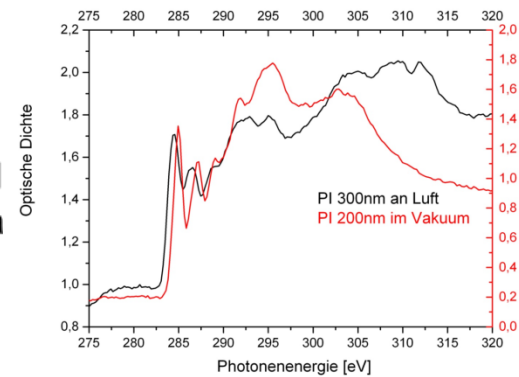


- Gepulstes Hochdruck-Gastarget
- A) monochromatische Strahlung @ $\lambda=2,88\text{nm}$ (N_2 + Ti-Filter)
- B) Bichromatisches Konzept zur elementspezifischen Mikroskopie um die Ca-Kante ($\lambda=3,58\text{ nm}$)
- ➔ **Spekto-Mikroskopie**

NEXAFS measurements at atmospheric pressure



Polyimide:



Improvements (2): Plasma generation with barrel shock

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Schlieren
image

Nitrogen
10 bar

Vacuum
 $\sim 10^{-3}$ mbar

500 μm

Nitrogen
10 bar

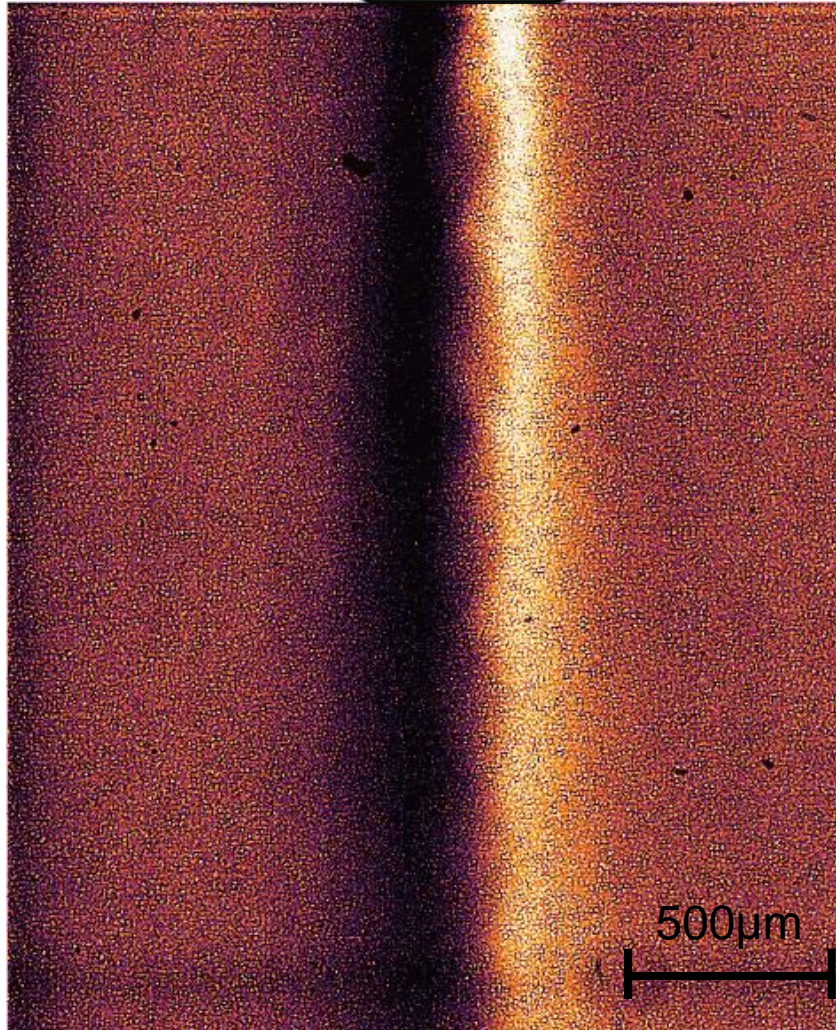
Helium
170 mbar

500 μm

Improvements (3): Barrel shock

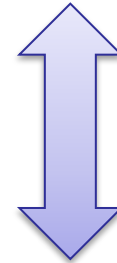
Nitrogen
10bar

Schlieren
images:



ambient
pressure:

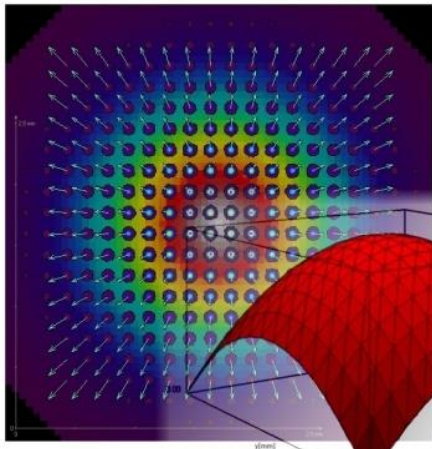
1 bar



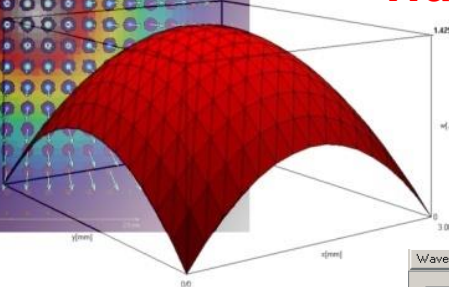
10^{-3} mbar

Beam characterization: Hartmann-Shack wavefront sensor

Spot distribution → - Beam profile

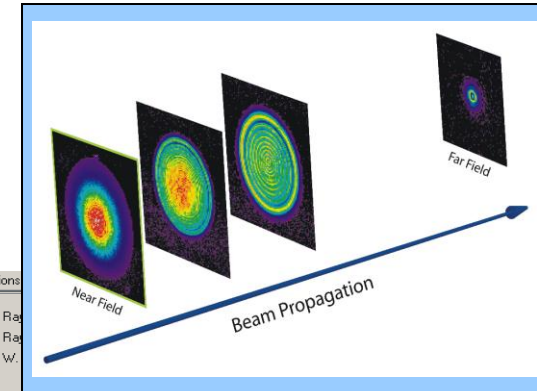


- Wavefront

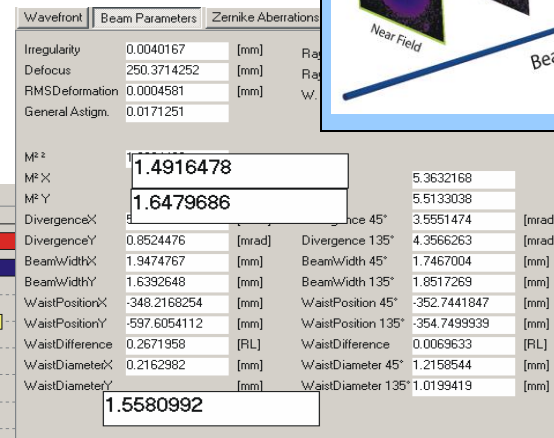
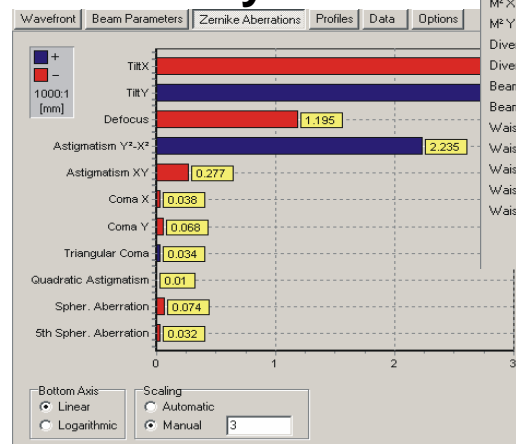


Propagation
analysis

Beam
parameters:



Zernike
Analysis:



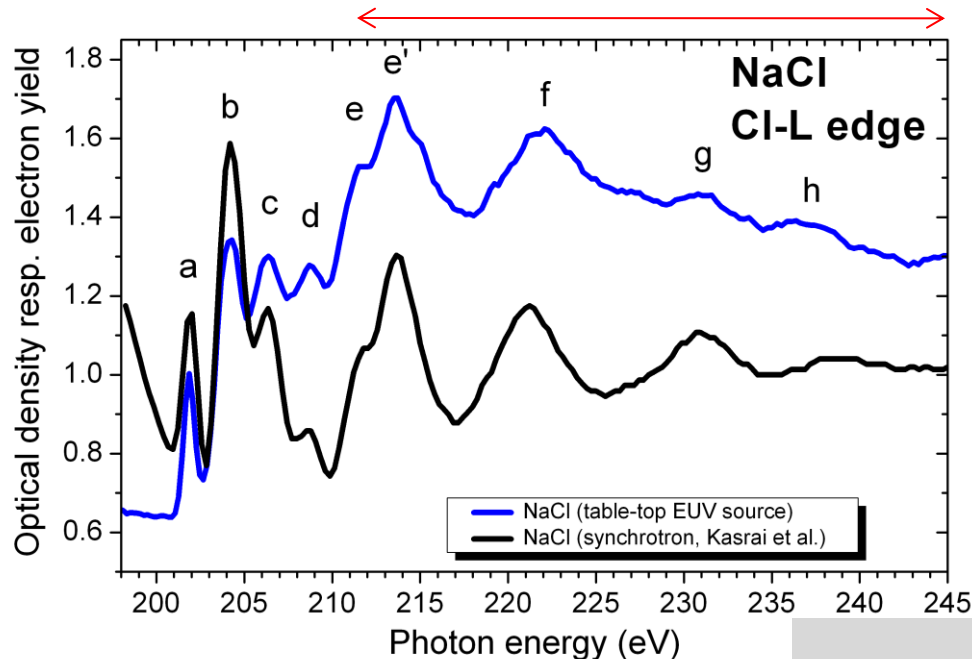
$$M_x^2 = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle \langle \beta^{x^2} \rangle - \langle x \beta^x \rangle^2}$$

B.Schäfer, K. Mann, Rev. Sci. Instr. 77, 053103 (2006)

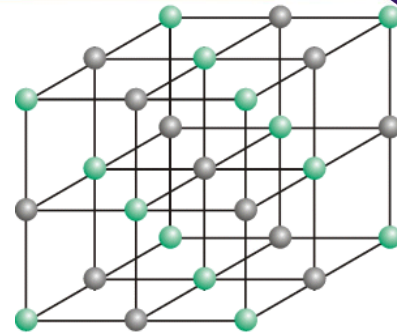
EXAFS: Cl L-edge of NaCl

Laser-
Laboratorium
Göttingen e.V.

EXAFS structures



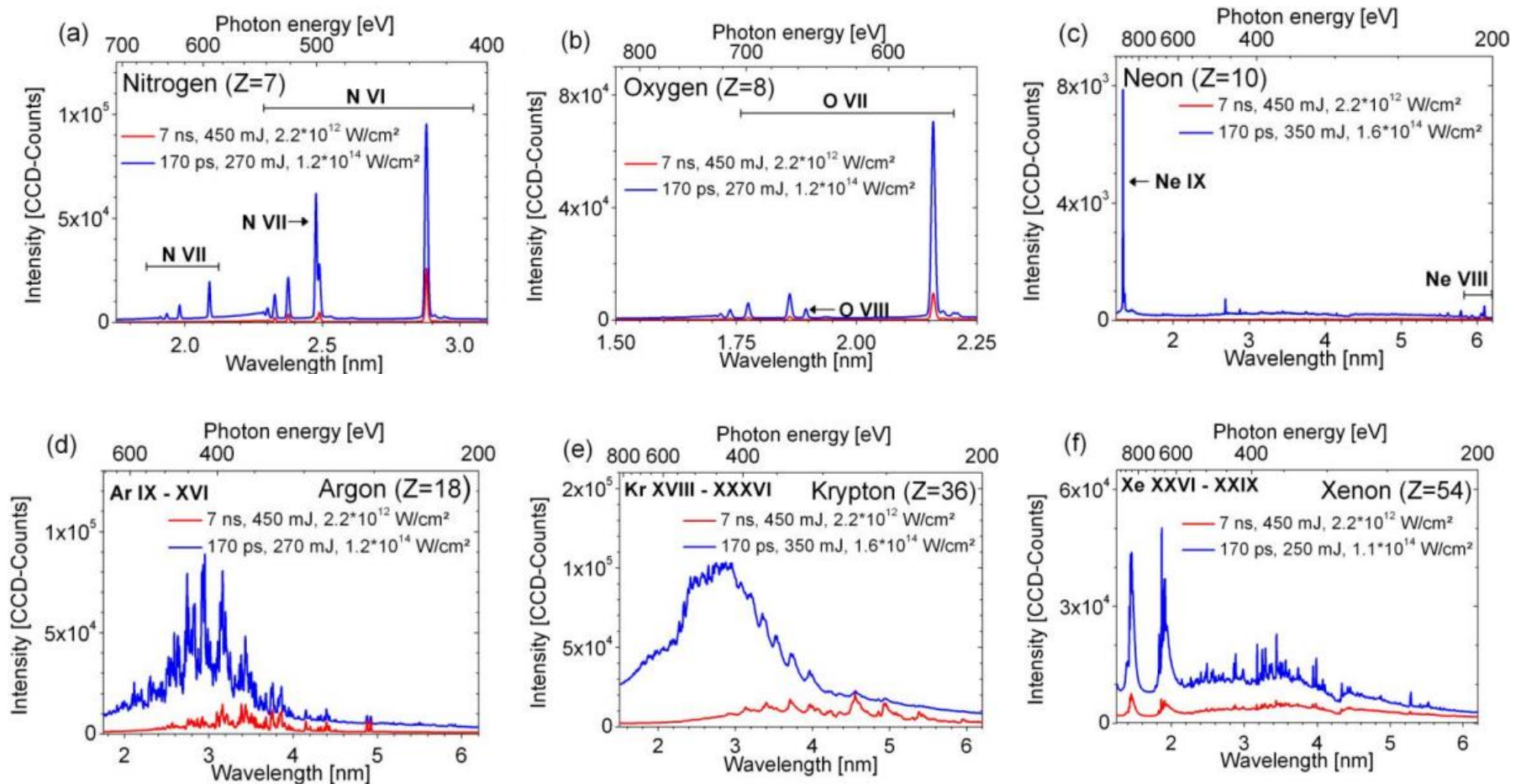
- ▶ 200nm NaCl film
- ▶ L-edge of Cl (EUV range)
- ▶ **Bond lengths:**
Excellent agreement with Synchrotron data



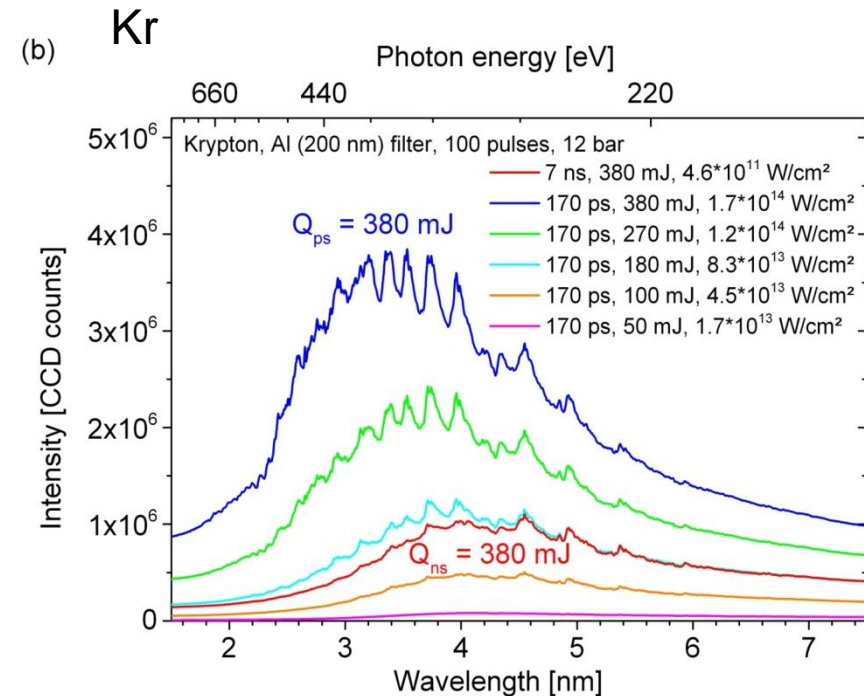
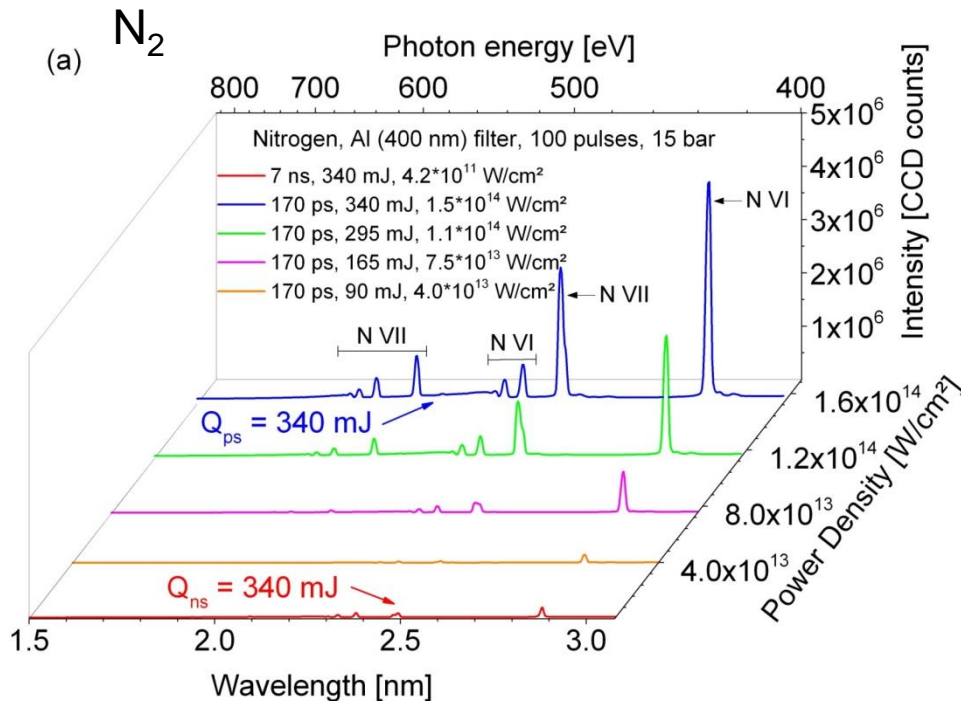
$$R_i = \sqrt{\frac{C}{E_i - E_{Streu}}}$$

Shell	Peak	R[Å] Fit.	R[Å] gemessen	R[Å] Kasrai
R1	h	2,82	2,86	2,85
d_{111}	g	3,26	3,18	3,18
R2	f	3,99	3,88	3,85
R3	e	4,88	5,13	5,02

Results and discussion I - Overview



Results and discussion III – different pulse energies



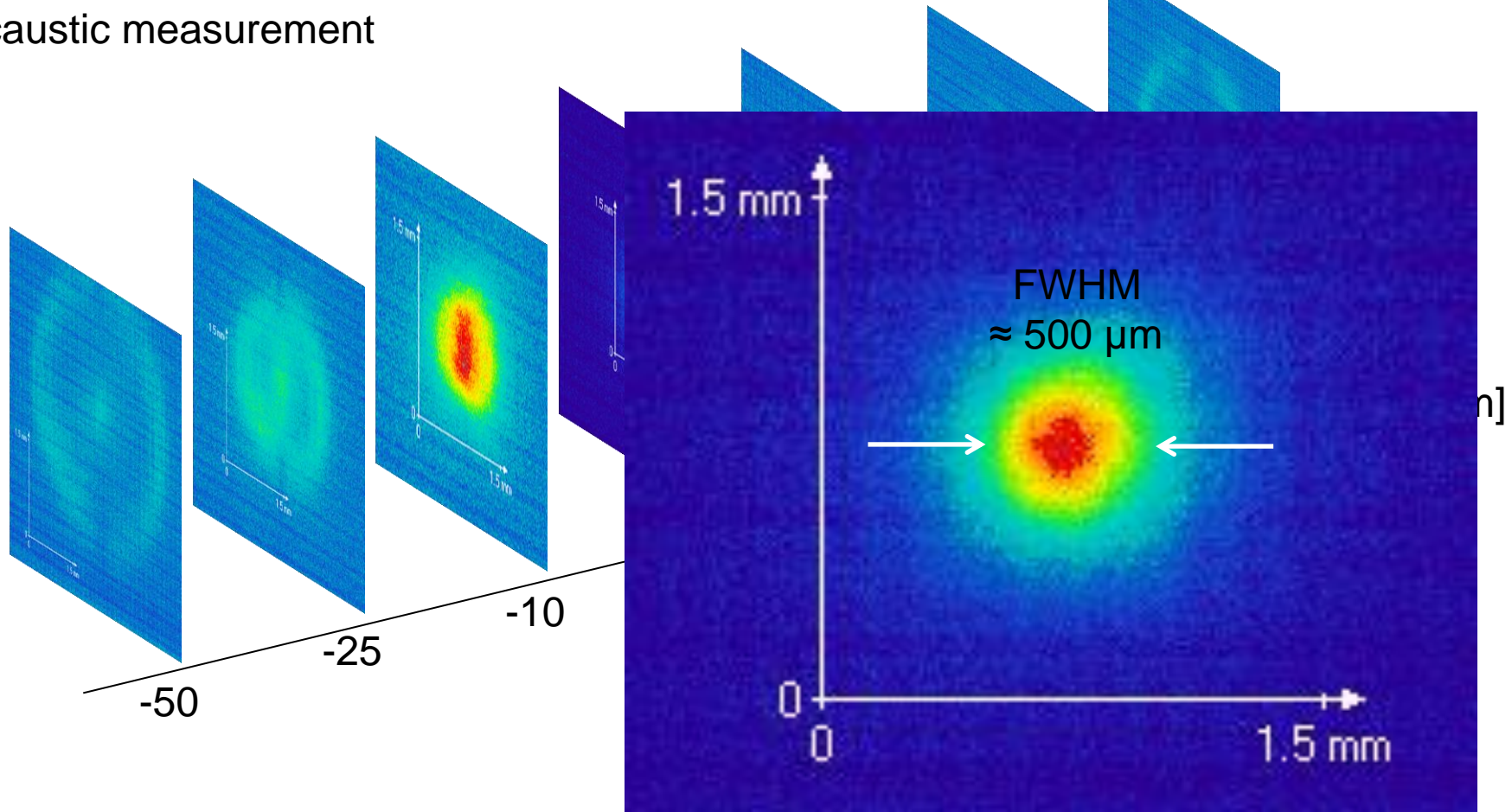
⇒ The higher emission intensity of the ps plasma and shift to shorter wavelengths (considering the same pulse energy of ns and ps laser) is attributed to the higher electron density and higher electron temperature, respectively.

Results and discussion VI

Parameter	ns laser	ps laser
Wavelength (λ)	1064 nm	1064 nm
Pulse duration (τ) (FWHM)	7 ns	0.17 ns
Laser pulse energy (Q)	450 mJ	380 mJ
Diameter of focal spot	30 μm	20 μm
Maximum power density	$2.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ W/cm}^2$	$1.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$
Plasma size	470 μm x 190 μm	310 μm x 150 μm
Brightness	$5 \times 10^{12} \text{ photons}/(\text{pulse} \times \text{sr})$	$8 \times 10^{13} \text{ photons}/(\text{pulse} \times \text{sr})$
Peak Brilliance @ 2.88 nm	$1 \times 10^{15} \text{ photons}/(\text{s} \times \text{mrad}^2 \times \text{mm}^2)$	$4 \times 10^{18} \text{ photons}/(\text{s} \times \text{mrad}^2 \times \text{mm}^2)$

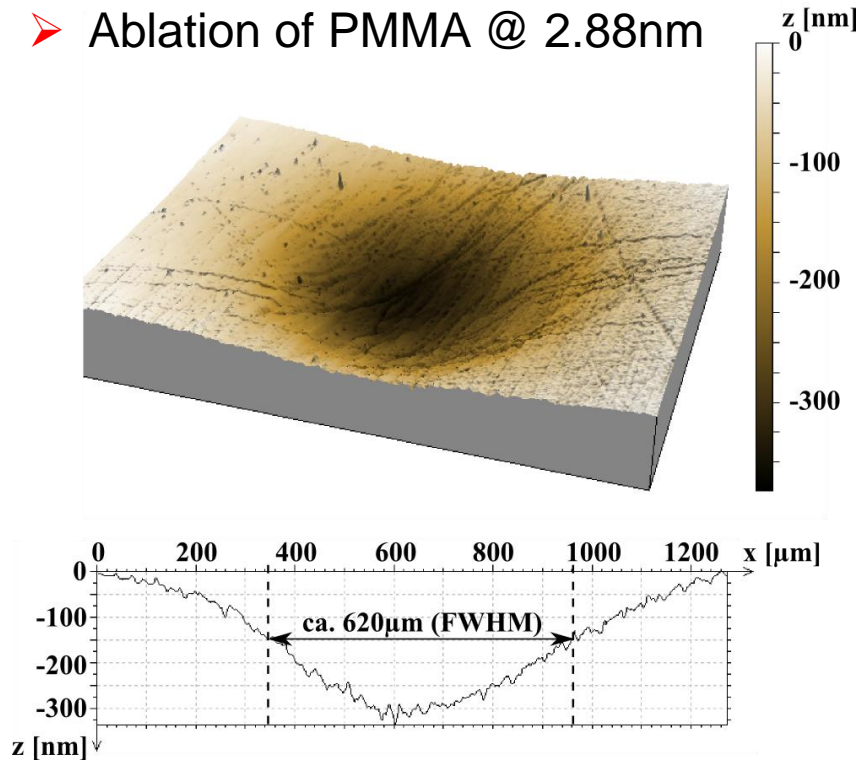
Soft x-ray microscopy II

➤ caustic measurement

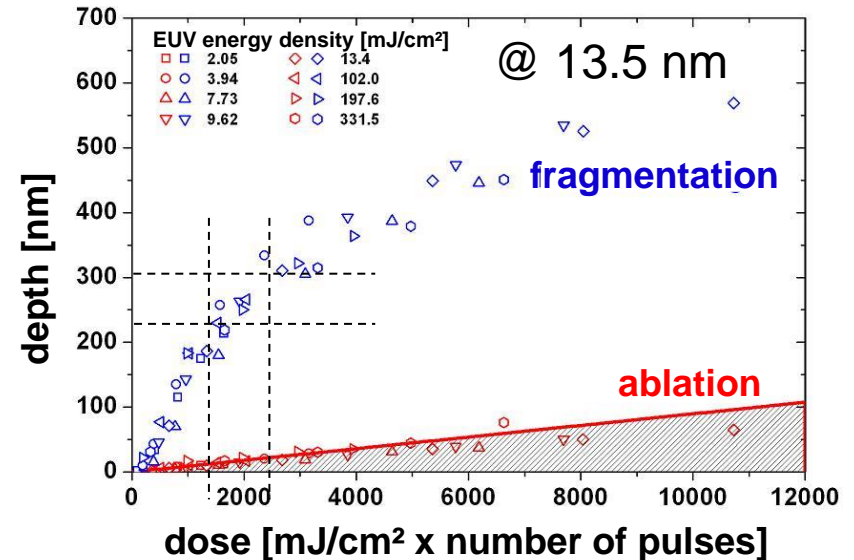


Soft x-ray microscopy III

➤ Ablation of PMMA @ 2.88nm

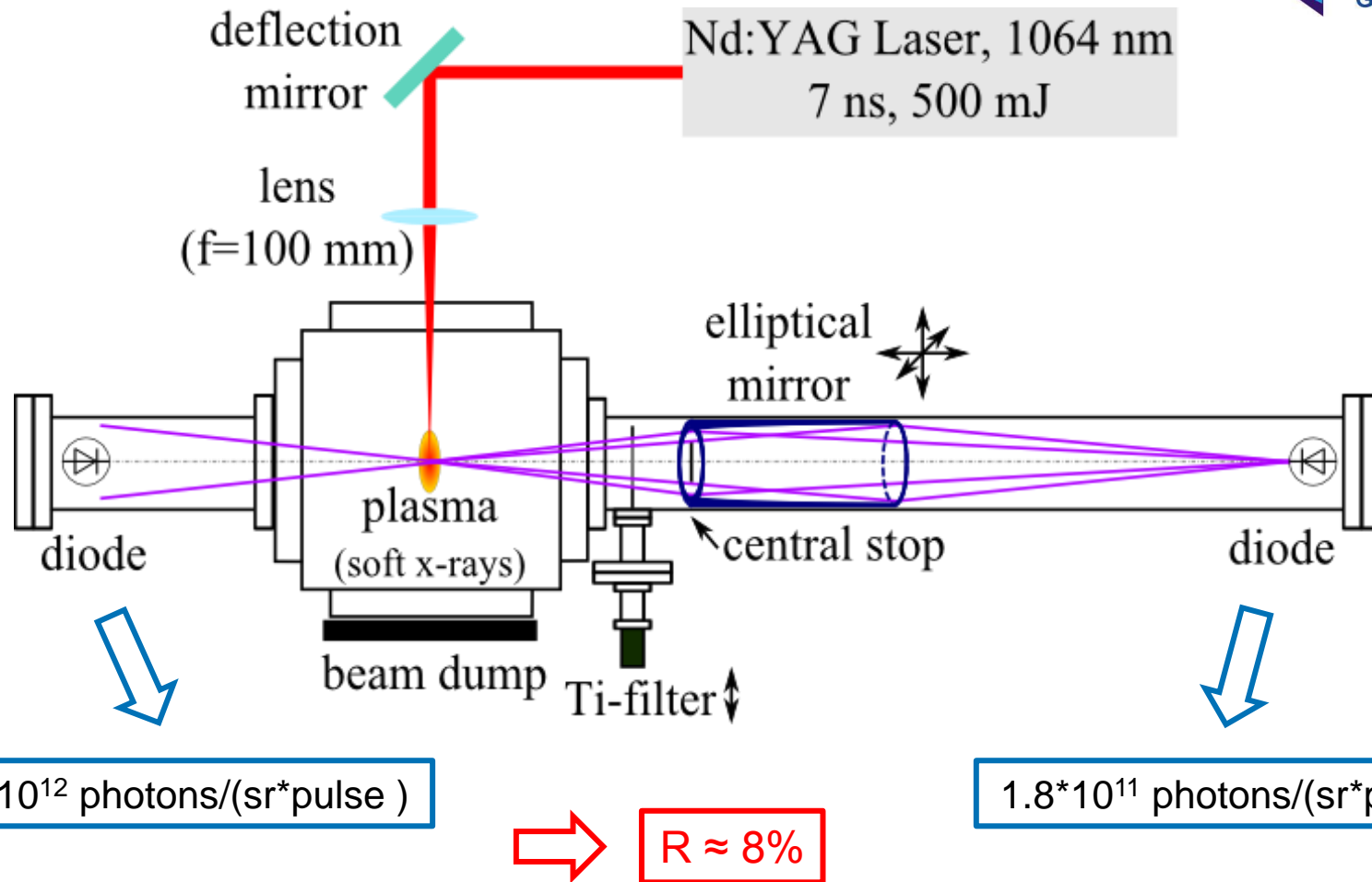


5000 pulses, N_2 @ 15 bar,
3 min ultrasonic bath



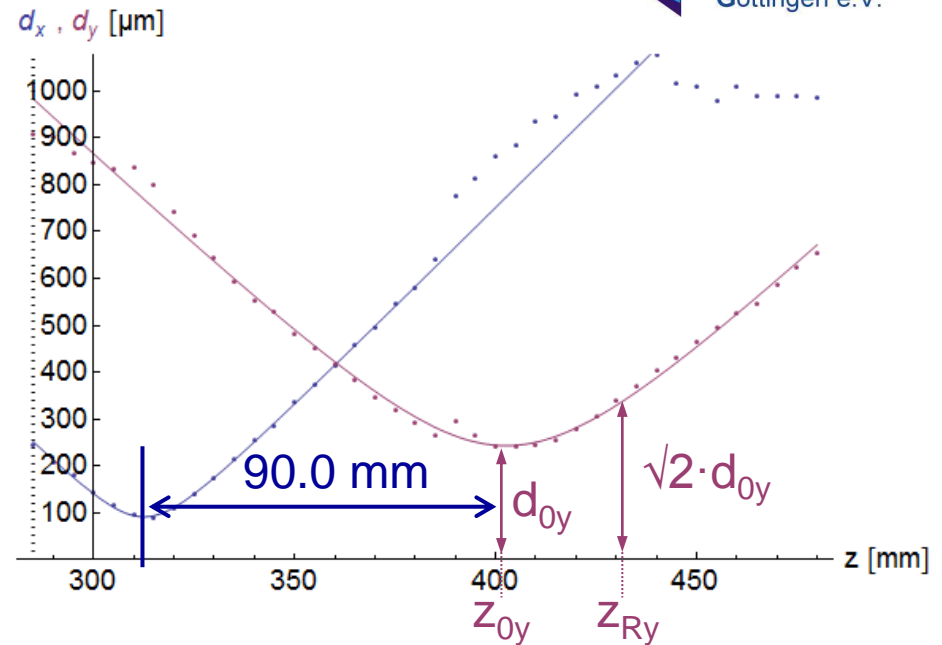
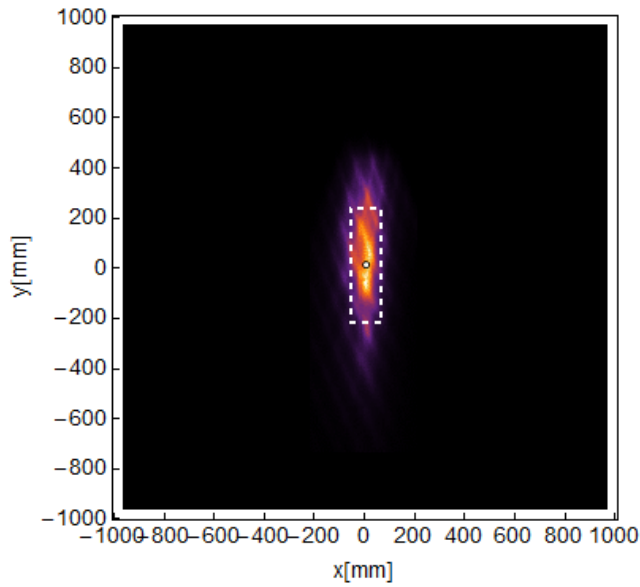
➡ energy density between 0.3 mJ/cm^2 - 0.5 mJ/cm^2 @ 2.88 nm in the focal spot of the elliptical mirror
➡ $\approx 8.5 \cdot 10^9$ photons/pulse

Soft x-ray microscopy IV



Caustic of HHG Source

25. Harmonic ($\lambda=32\text{nm}$)

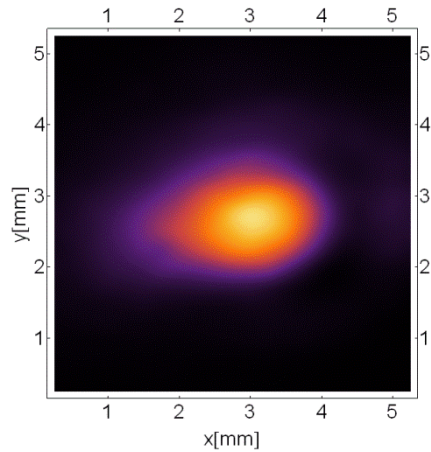


		x	y
Waist diameter	d_0	91.5 μm	243.4 μm
Waist position	z_0	312.6 mm	402.6 mm
Rayleigh length	z_R	10.7 mm	30.1 mm
Beam propagation factor	M^2	19.7	50.0

↔ Aberrations !

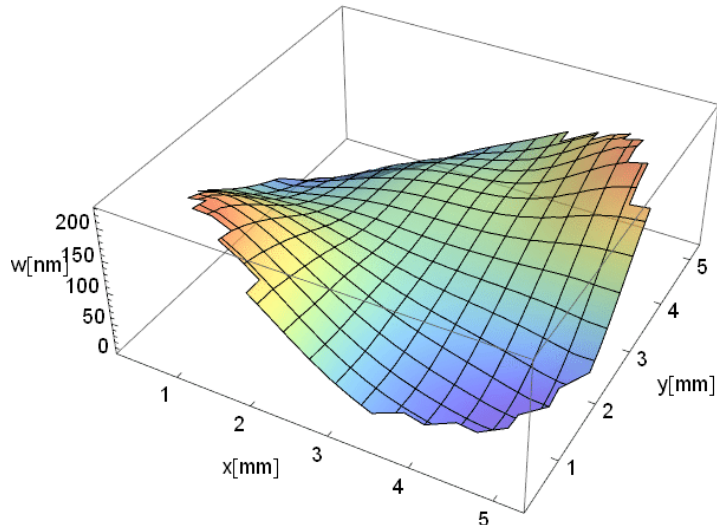
Real-time wavefront measurement

25. Harmonic ($\lambda=32\text{nm}$)

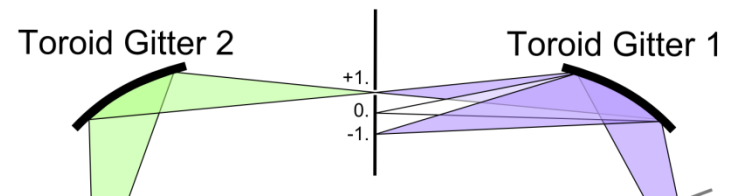
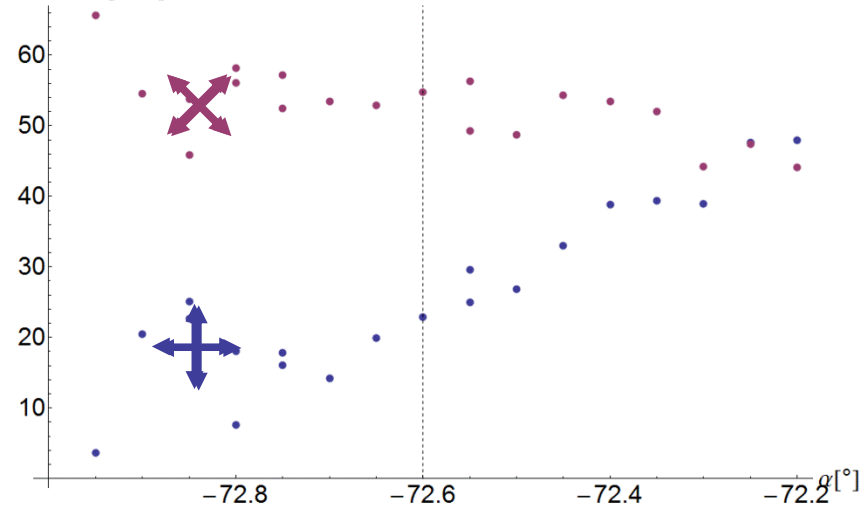


Yaw angle

$$\alpha = -72.95^\circ$$

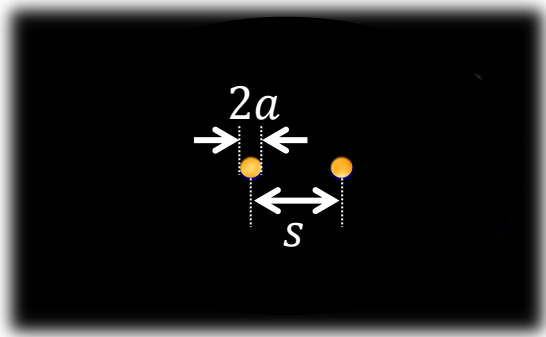


WaistDifference[mm]



→ Pitch angle !

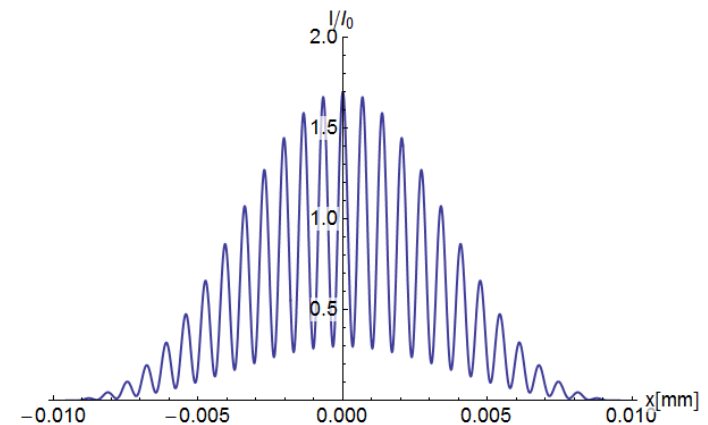
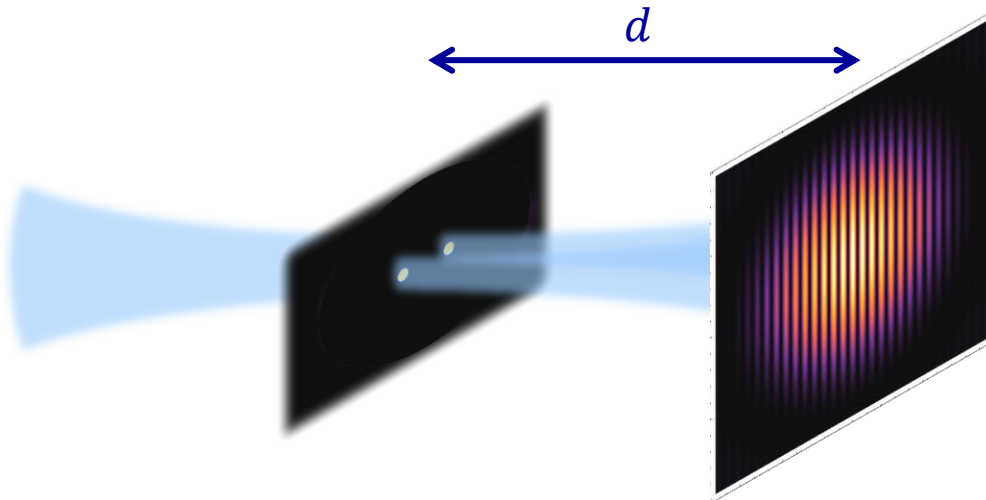
Spatial coherence:



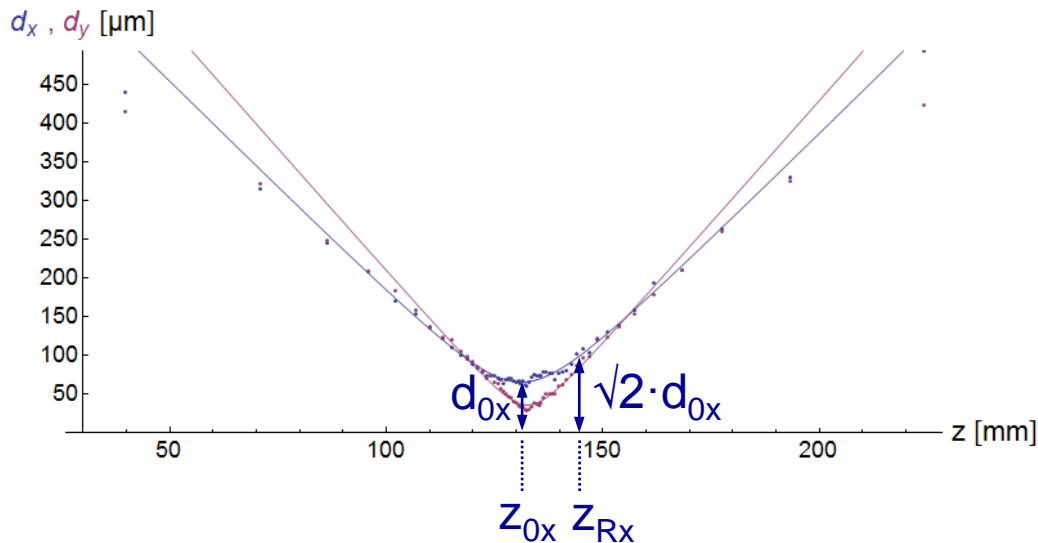
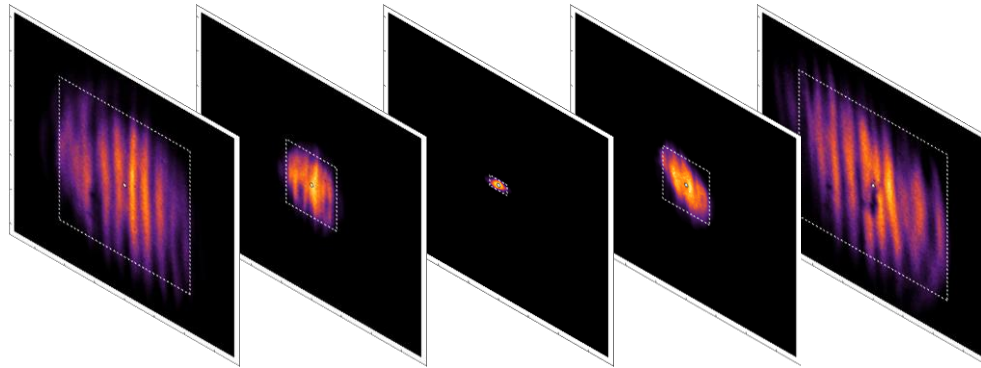
Young's experiment:
interference of elementary waves

Contrast of fringes

→ local degree of coherence $\gamma(\vec{x}, \vec{s})$:



Caustic of Free Electron Laser FLASH / DESY



Beam parameter	Value
Waist position z_{0x} / z_{0y} [mm]	131.1 / 132.6
Waist diameter d_{0x} / d_{0y} [μm]	65.5 / 35.9
Rayleigh length z_{Rx} / z_{Ry} [mm]	11.8 / 5.7
Beam propagation factor M^2_x / M^2_y	21 / 13
coherence	???

Wigner distribution

h = Fourier transform of Mutual Coherence Function:

Wigner distribution

mutual coherence function

$$h(\vec{x}, \vec{u}) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^2 \cdot \iint \Gamma(\vec{x}, \vec{s}) \cdot e^{-i\vec{u} \cdot \vec{s}} d^2s$$

spatial coordinate $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

angular coordinate $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$

Interpretation: radiance at position \vec{x} in direction of \vec{u}

$$[h] = \text{W}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$$